



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV
PAGES 111-136

WEEK ENDING FEB. 3, 1956

No. 5

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Fact Sheets	111
Pressures On Congress	121
Political Notes	123
Around The Capitol	125
Committee Roundup	127
Floor Action	132
Congressional Quiz	iii
Week In Congress	iv
Summary Of Legislation	A-31

Dwight D. Eisenhower

► ***His Stands*** Page 111

► ***His Coattails*** Page 116

193-District Analysis of Ike's Political Effect

**Peacetime
Atomic Energy Report**

Page 128

COPYRIGHT 1956

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 3, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
INCOME TAX CUT					
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55			
SOIL BANK					
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55	Passed 5-25-55	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)			Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (HR 3383) (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55		Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56		
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55		
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP					
HOUSING					
HEALTH					
DEPRESSED AREAS (S 2663)					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE					
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES					
POSTAL RATE INCREASES					

APPROPRIATIONS

No Fiscal 1957 Appropriations bills reported.

COPYRIGHT 1956 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

PRESIDENT'S POLICIES, COATTAIL INFLUENCE

The Administration of Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower will be the focal point of the 1956 Presidential campaign, whether the President runs or retires.

- What is Eisenhower's philosophy?
- Has it changed in four years?
- How important is his vote-getting to other GOP candidates?

Background

Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas, Oct. 14, 1890. The Eisenhowers moved to Abilene, Kan., in 1891, where he spent his boyhood. He had five brothers, four of whom are living -- Edgar, Arthur, Earl and Milton. His first "presidency" was that of the Abilene High School's athletic association. He played football and baseball and was one of his class's best debaters. He spent most of his non-school hours working at odd jobs.

In 1910, he applied for appointment to West Point, and took second place in the examinations in his area. The next year he was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy. In his 1915 graduating class were Generals Omar N. Bradley, James A. Van Fleet and George Stratemeier.

Second Lt. Eisenhower married the former Mamie Geneva Doud. He was graduated from Infantry Tank School in 1922; Command and General Staff School in 1926; Army War College in 1928; and the Army Industrial College in 1933. He was assistant executive officer of the Assistant Secretary of War, 1929-1933, and in the office of the Chief of Staff until 1935. He served with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines from 1935-39. By Dec. 7, 1941, Eisenhower was a brigadier general and chief of staff of the Third Army.

He was made Commander of Allied Forces landing in North Africa Nov. 8, 1942, and was appointed commanding general, Allied Forces, European Theater of Operations, in 1943. On June 6, 1944, he gave the command that launched the D-day invasion of Europe. On Dec. 19, 1944 he was given the temporary rank of General of the Army, made permanent in 1946.

He was Commander of U.S. Occupation Forces in Germany in 1945, served as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1945-48. He was made president of Columbia University in 1948, but was called back to active duty to serve as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to organize NATO forces.

The Eisenhowers' first son, Dwight Doud, died in infancy; their second son is John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, graduate of West Point and a major in the Third Infantry Division. John is married to the former Barbara Jean Thompson, and they have four children: Dwight David Eisenhower II, Barbara Ann, Susan and Mary Jean.

The President's hobbies include golf, painting and fishing.

POLICIES

Statements made by the President in various fields, indicating his stands:

Agriculture

PRICE SUPPORTS

1952 -- "...I stand behind...the price support laws on the books. This includes the amendment...to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity. These price supports are only fair to the farmer to underwrite the exceptional risk he is now taking. They are a moral and legal commitment which must be upheld.

"I firmly believe that agriculture is entitled to a fair, full share of the national income.... And a fair share is not merely 90 percent of parity -- it is full parity." -- Sept. 7.

1954 -- "A workable farm program must give the Administration sufficient leeway to make timely changes in policies and methods, including price-support levels, within limits established by law." -- Jan. 11.

1955 -- "The flexible (price) supports provided (in 1954)...will stimulate the consumption of farm products at home and abroad and will reduce government expenditures for buying and storing surplus commodities." -- Jan. 17.

1956 -- "We should today resist new efforts to have the government restore high rigid price supports...." -- Jan. 16.

"The 1954 law...applied the principle of price flexibility to help keep commodity supplies in balance with markets. That principle is sound and essential.... For two reasons, the 1954 law has not yet been able to make its potential contribution to solving our farm troubles. First...it has not yet had the opportunity to be effective. Second, the operation...is smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program." -- Jan. 9.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

1954 -- "...to impose still greater acreage reductions for some crops and apply rigid federal controls over the use of the diverted acres...will regiment the production of every basic agricultural crop. It will place every producer...under the dominion and control of the federal government in Washington. This alternative is contrary to the fundamental interests not only of the farmer but of the nation...." -- Jan. 7.

1956 -- "I recommend (under the soil bank plan) that Congress consider a voluntary additional reduction in the acreage of certain crops which today are in serious

surplus.... In the case of wheat and cotton....I look to a... reduction equivalent to possibly one-fifth of the acreage otherwise permitted by allotments....

"(As the second part of the soil bank) I propose that farmers be asked to contract voluntarily with the government to shift into forage, trees and water-storage cultivated lands most needing conservation measures.... I would hope that some 25 million acres would be (so shifted)...." -- Jan. 9.

Defense

1952 -- "...the big (government) spending is...the \$60 billion we pay for national security. Here is where the largest savings can be made. And these savings must be made without reduction of defensive power." -- Oct. 25.

"...the dominant factor in any future war (is) going to be air power...but anyone who finds that the ordinary foot soldier has been finally eliminated from war, I wish he would show me how to do it..."

"...our entire arms program must be under constant scrutiny that not \$1 be spent without full value received." -- June 5.

1954 -- "Our military planning in previous years had been based on several successive assumed fixed dates of maximum danger, which were focused to achieve maximum readiness by each such date. This budget (fiscal 1955) is aimed instead at providing a strong military position which can be maintained over the extended period of uneasy peace. It points toward the creation, maintenance and full exploitation of modern airpower.

"As the striking power of our combat forces is progressively increased by the application of technological advances and the growth of airpower, the number of military personnel is being reduced....

"...expenditures for the Department of Defense... have been reduced...and I am recommending a further reduction.... The reduction...will be effected despite the fact that expenditures for aircraft, shipbuilding, electronics, guided missiles ...and many other defense programs will continue at close to record peacetime levels." -- Jan. 21.

1956 -- "The readjustment of our military forces is providing this nation with the greatest military power in its peacetime history.... This budget (fiscal 1957) provides for increased expenditures...emphasizing air-atomic power, guided missiles, research and development, continental defense and the re-equipping of our forces with new types of weapons. Outlays for conventional weapons and for stockpiling will be decreased.... There is no magic number of dollars or of military units and weapons that would solve all our defense problems and guarantee our national security. It is essential to have a stable, long-range defense program suited to our needs which avoids fluctuations in response to transitory pressures." -- Jan. 16.

Foreign Policy

RUSSIA

1954 -- "...from behind the Iron Curtain there are signs that tyranny is in trouble and reminders that its structure is as brittle as its surface is hard. There has been in fact a great strategic change in the world during the past year. That precious intangible, the initiative, is becoming ours." -- Jan. 7.

1956 -- "...the results (of the foreign ministers' meeting at Geneva in October, 1955) demonstrated conclusively that the Soviet leaders are not yet willing to create the indispensable conditions for a secure and lasting peace....

"Communist tactics against the free nations have shifted in emphasis from reliance on violence and the threat of violence to reliance on division, enticement and duplicity. We must be well prepared to meet the current tactics which pose a dangerous problem though less obvious threat.

"In the face of Communist military power we must continue to maintain an effective system of collective security. This involves two things -- a system which gives clear warning that armed aggression will be met by joint action of the free nations, and deterrent military power to make that warning effective. Moreover, the awesome power of the atom must be made to serve as a guardian of the free community and of the peace." -- Jan. 5.

FAR EAST

1953 -- "I am...issuing instructions that the Seventh Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China. This order implies no aggressive intent on our part. But we certainly have no obligation to protect a nation fighting us in Korea." -- Feb. 2.

"It is necessary to do more in the Far East (through the Mutual Security Program)." -- May 5.

1955 -- "...the immediate threats to world security and stability are now centered in Asia. The preponderance of (Mutual Security) funds requested of the Congress will be used to meet the threat there." -- April 20.

"In the interest of peace...the United States must remove any doubt regarding our readiness to fight, if necessary, to preserve the vital stake of the free world in a free Formosa, to engage in whatever operations may be required to carry out that purpose." -- Jan. 24.

1956 -- "In Asia we shall continue to give help to the nations struggling to maintain their freedom against the threat of Communist coercion or subversion." -- Jan. 5.

"...we will continue to supply basic military equipment where necessary to strengthen further defensive capabilities.... It is particularly important that we continue to help those nations which require assistance in order to participate effectively in regional collective security arrangements, notably those in Asia." -- Jan. 16.

EUROPE

1956 -- "In Europe, we shall endeavor to increase not only the military strength of the North Atlantic Alliance, but also its political cohesion and unity of purpose. We shall give such assistance as is feasible to the recently renewed effort of Western European nations to achieve a greater measure of integration, such as in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy." -- Jan. 5.

"My recommendations (for Mutual Security) will enable us to provide our NATO partners with the modern defense weapons and equipment which we are furnishing in increasing numbers to our own NATO forces in Europe. Although many European countries are now in a position to finance a greater share of the cost of maintaining their existing forces, they will require continuing help...." -- Jan. 16.

NEAR EAST

1956 -- "In the Near East we shall spare no effort in seeking to promote a fair solution of the tragic dispute between the Arab States and Israel, all of whom we want as our friends. The United States is ready to do its part to assure enduring peace in that area. We hope that both sides will make the contributions necessary to achieve that purpose." -- Jan. 5.

LATIN AMERICA

1956 -- "In Latin America, we shall continue to cooperate vigorously in trade and other measures designed to assist economic progress in the area." -- Jan. 5.

"We will continue to provide moderate amounts of equipment to help maintain certain military units of our friends in Latin America who are cooperating in the development of hemispheric defenses." -- Jan. 16.

FOREIGN AID

1952 -- "I want to point out foreign aid has one purpose only. It is part of our security program...the actual foreign aid is where could we best get the most security for the fewest dollars. That is the only way we should approach it. We must approach all foreign relationships from one viewpoint -- where does the enlightened self-interest of the United States lay." -- June 22.

1953 -- "The (Mutual Security) program being submitted (for 1954)...represents a reduction of about \$1.8 billion from the previous administration's 1954 budget.... It has been carefully developed...in order to achieve, at least possible cost, the maximum results in terms of our security and the security of our friends and allies." -- May 5.

1956 -- "Through the Mutual Security program we shall continue to work jointly with our friends and allies in building and maintaining the defensive and economic strength of the free world. This long-range program, which includes military, economic and technical assistance, is essential to our national security.

"Because the conditions of poverty and unrest in less developed areas make their people a special target of international Communism, there is a need to help them achieve the economic growth and stability necessary to preserve their independence against Communist threats and enticements.... I consider it essential that the Mutual Security Act be amended to assure greater continuity in providing economic assistance for development projects and programs which we approve and which require a period of years for planning and completion." -- Jan. 16.

TRADE

1956 -- "Strong economic ties are an essential element in our free world partnership.... Increasing trade and investment help all of us prosper together. Gratifying progress has been made in this direction, most recently by the three-year extension of our trade agreements legislation.

"I most earnestly request that the Congress approve our membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.... Membership...will provide the most effective and expeditious means for removing discriminations and restrictions against American exports and in making our trade agreements truly reciprocal.

"We need to encourage investment overseas by avoiding unfair tax duplications, and to foster foreign trade by further simplification and improvement of our customs legislation...." -- Jan. 5.

ENSLAVEMENT OF PEOPLES

1953 -- "We shall never acquiesce in the enslavement of any people in order to purchase fancied gain for ourselves. I shall ask the Congress...to join in an appropriate resolution making clear that this government recognizes no kind of commitment contained in secret understandings of the past with foreign governments which permit this kind of enslavement." -- Feb. 2.

1956 -- "In much of the world...grave injustices are still uncorrected.... I have particularly in mind the oppressive division of the German people, the bondage of millions elsewhere and the excluding of Japan from United Nations membership. We shall keep these injustices in the forefront of human consciousness and seek to maintain the pressure of world opinion to right these vast wrongs...." -- Jan. 5.

IMMIGRATION

1952 -- "The McCarran Immigration Law must be rewritten.... A better law...will strike an intelligent unbigoted balance between the immigration welfare of America and the prayerful hopes of the unhappy and oppressed." -- Oct. 17.

1953 -- "Existing (immigration) legislation contains injustices. It does, in fact, discriminate." -- Feb. 2.

1956 -- "I again point out...the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws.... I recommend that the number of persons admitted to this country annually be based not on the 1920 census but on the latest, the 1950 census." -- Jan. 5.

Health, Education and Welfare

HEALTH

1952 -- "The answer (to the problem of inadequate medical aid) is to build on the system of voluntary non-profit health insurance plans.... Neither the existing private health insurance nor the (Truman) Administration's proposal for national socialized medicine...provides adequate protection.... The usefulness of federal loans or other aid to local health plans should be explored." -- Oct. 9.

1954 -- "I recommend the establishment of a limited federal reinsurance service to encourage private and non-profit health insurance organizations to offer broader health protection to more families. This service would reinsure the special additional risks involved in such broader protection." -- Jan. 18.

1956 -- "The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is working on plans whereby private insurance organizations generally may pool risks to cover abnormal losses possible under broader health plans.... Should this approach not be successful, a federal reinsurance service should receive renewed consideration." -- Jan. 16.

"One of the most important goals of this Administration is to assure continued progress in research, training and provision of health facilities so that the medical professions can help the American people to

enjoy better health I am proposing a substantial... expansion of our existing health services and new measures necessary to fill significant gaps in the nation's (health) programs...." -- Jan. 16.

EDUCATION

1952 -- "In this critical problem of adequate education, we must now undertake to help needy states build schools. Such help should be extended only where a state is doing its utmost but, because of inadequate resources or special burdens, is unable to do the job on its own." -- Oct. 9.

1956 -- "The responsibility for public education rests with the states and the local communities...but... the federal government...can and should help with certain problems of nationwide scope and concern when states and communities...cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough." -- Jan. 12.

"To help meet the pressing need for more school-rooms, the Congress is urged to authorize a program of federal aid for school construction which, over a five-year period, could be expected to stimulate the states and localities to sufficiently greater efforts to remove the accumulated shortages." -- Jan. 24.

HOUSING

1952 -- "We must have better housing for those Americans who are now forced to live in slums and substandard dwellings and blighted neighborhoods.... To get these things done requires no vast extension of the federal bureaucracy in Washington, no government paternalism stifling individual initiative. It demands the...will of a free people firm in the resolve to make an end to needless suffering and privation." -- Oct. 27.

1956 -- "...to assure continued high levels of residential construction, we shall encourage private financing primarily through the use of government guaranties, insurance and other aids.... Direct government expenditures will be confined to meeting those housing and community needs which cannot be financed by private enterprise alone.

"Continued federal assistance for low-rent public housing will be necessary in 1957 to meet the most critical needs of low-income families.... I am...recommending...an additional 35,000 (public housing) units a year for two years." -- Jan. 16.

SOCIAL SECURITY

1952 -- "I am particularly concerned about the present inadequacies of the social security law and feel strongly that the law ought to be extended to presently uncovered persons." -- Aug. 9.

1953 -- "The provisions of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance law should promptly be extended to cover millions of citizens who have been left out of the social security system.... Most important of all...is renewed effort to check the inflation which destroys so much of the value of all social security payments." -- Feb. 2.

1956 -- "Under the 1954 amendments to the (social security)...program, protection was extended to some 10 million additional workers and benefits were increased.... The system is sound.... In developing improvements... we must give the most careful consideration to population and social trends, and to fiscal requirements." -- Jan. 5.

"Legislation should be enacted to bring in (to the social security program) the groups still excluded -- for example, employees of the federal government." -- Jan. 16.

Internal Security, Civil Rights

CIVIL RIGHTS

1952 -- "All of us who salute the flag, whatever our color or creed...are Americans entitled to the full rights and the full privileges of our citizenship. In a time when America needs all the brains, all the skills ...and dedicated services of its...people, discrimination is criminally stupid." -- Aug. 25.

"In no operation of the federal government is there a place for discrimination of any kind." -- Sept. 24.

1953 -- "I propose to use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia, including the federal government, and any segregation in the armed forces." -- Feb. 2.

1954 -- "Segregation in the armed forces and other federal activities is on the way out. We have also made progress toward its elimination in the District of Columbia." -- Jan. 7.

1956 -- "It is disturbing that in some localities allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures. I recommend that the substance of these charges be thoroughly examined by a Bipartisan Commission (to be) created by the Congress." -- Jan. 5.

INTERNAL SECURITY

1952 -- "...I certainly support those persons who will uproot anything that is subversive or disloyal in the government. But I think the powers of the government are ample to do it without damaging the reputation of any man." -- Aug. 22.

"...let us hew sharply to the fundamental American principle that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty. The assassins of character and the promoters of witch hunts are dangerous to our freedom at home and to our world position of leadership." -- Aug. 25.

1953 -- "...I know that the primary responsibility for keeping out (of government) the disloyal and the dangerous rests squarely upon the executive branch.... The heads of all executive departments have been instructed to initiate at once effective programs of security with respect to their personnel.... These (security) measures have two clear purposes...to make certain that this nation's security is not jeopardized by false servants ...(and) to clear the atmosphere of that unreasoned suspicion that accepts rumor and gossip as substitutes for evidence." -- Feb. 2.

1954 -- "The subversive character of the Communist party in the United States has been clearly demonstrated in many ways.... We would recognize by law a fact that is plain to all thoughtful citizens -- that we are dealing here with actions akin to treason -- that when a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy he no longer holds allegiance to the United States." -- Jan. 7.

1955 -- "Maintenance of an effective defense requires continuance of our aggressive attack on subversion

at home.... We shall continue to ferret out and to destroy Communist subversion. We shall, in the process, carefully preserve our traditions and the basic rights of our citizens." -- Jan. 6.

Statehood

1954 -- "The people of Hawaii are ready for statehood." -- Jan. 7.

1955 -- "As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should expect to achieve statehood. In the meantime, there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii." -- Jan. 6.

1956 -- "...I urgently request this Congress to grant statehood for Hawaii.... I trust that progress toward statehood for Alaska can be made in this session." -- Jan. 5.

Labor

1952 -- "We have got to find a way of respecting the advances that labor has made -- and they've been very great.... I believe in their advance. We should not give up these social gains. But I do believe when we just pile law upon law, complication upon complication, in an effort to solve this thing we are not doing too well." -- June 5.

1953 -- "...American labor and American business can best resolve their wage problems across the bargaining table. Government should refrain from sitting in with them unless, in extreme cases, the public welfare requires protection." -- Feb. 2.

1954 -- "The Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) is sound legislation. Experience gained in the operation of the Act, however, indicates that changes can be made to reinforce its basic objectives.... In the employer-employee relationship there is nothing which so vitally affects the individual employee as the loss of his pay when he is called on strike. In such an important decision he should have an opportunity to express his free choice by secret ballot held under government auspices." -- Jan. 11.

1955 -- "...in the past five years we have had economic growth which will support an increase in the federal minimum wage.... I recommend its increase to 90 cents an hour." -- Jan. 6.

1956 -- "The need still exists for improvement of the Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley)." -- Jan. 5.

"To improve economic safeguards...I recommend that the Congress extend the protection of the minimum wage law to additional workers." -- Jan. 16.

"Legislation to apply the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination because of sex is a matter of simple justice." -- Jan. 5.

Power and Conservation

1952 -- "Anyone who thinks I am not interested in flood control and all the reclamation projects that we have in sight and others which can stand the test of practicability is talking through his hat." -- Oct. 5.

"We need resource development and we need it on a river basin basis...to the limit of the capacity of the region to benefit. And to do that we need partnership to the limit of everyone's ability." -- Oct. 6.

1953 -- "The best natural resources program for America will not result from exclusive dependence on federal bureaucracy. It will involve a partnership of the states and local communities, private citizens and the federal government, all working together. This combined effort will advance the development of the great river valleys of our nation and the power that they can generate." -- Feb. 2.

1956 -- "Under the partnership policy of this Administration, emphasis is placed on sharing the cost of (resource development and conservation) projects with the groups which receive direct benefits from them.... In accordance with (this policy)...I have supported legislation which would change certain presently authorized federal (water resources) projects to partnership projects.

"Some steps have been taken...to enact legislation authorizing (federal construction of) the Upper Colorado River Basin and the Fryingpan-Arkansas developments. These comprehensive developments are needed for irrigation, power, flood control and...water supply and are beyond the capacity of local initiative, public or private. I again urge their authorization...." -- Jan. 16.

Taxes, Economic Policy

TAXES

1952 -- "...I list...excessive taxation (and)...rates that destroy incentive to excel in skill and in production (as dangers)...; long-continued taxes that are only a little below the confiscatory level will destroy free government." -- June 4.

1954 -- "The reductions in expenditures already accomplished, together with those now proposed, justify the tax reductions which took effect January 1 (1954) and the further tax revisions I am recommending. These lower taxes will encourage continued high capital investment and consumer purchases. Despite the substantial loss of revenue caused by these tax reductions, we have moved closer to a balanced budget." -- Jan. 21.

1955 -- "Last year we had a large tax cut.... Further tax cuts will be possible when justified by lower expenditures and by revenue increases arising from the nation's economic growth. I am hopeful that such reductions can be made next year." -- Jan. 6.

1956 -- "Under conditions of high peacetime prosperity, such as now exist, we can never justify going further into debt to give ourselves a tax cut at the expense of our children. So in the present state of our financial affairs, I earnestly believe that a tax cut can be deemed justifiable only when it will not unbalance the budget....

"...It will be necessary...to continue all the present excise taxes without any reduction and the corporation income taxes at their present rates for another year." -- Jan. 16.

ECONOMIC POLICY

1950 -- "I emphatically agree with the generalization that we should have as little of government in business... as is feasible.... But...government cannot be a totally passive bystander in the country's economic life. To what extent government should intervene depends on the facts of the specific and concrete situation." -- Jan. 16.

1956 -- "Today, we believe as strongly in economic progress through free and competitive enterprise as our

fathers did, and we resent as they did any unnecessary intrusion of government into private affairs. But we have also come to believe that progress need not proceed as irregularly as in the past, and that the federal government has the capacity to moderate economic fluctuations without becoming a dominant factor in our economy.

"Government can contribute to the strengthening of competitive enterprise through monetary, fiscal and housekeeping policies that promote high and rising levels of economic activity; by helping small and medium-sized businesses overcome impediments to their expansion; and by vigorous measures for preventing monopolistic practices." -- Jan. 24.

"We must help deal with the pockets of chronic unemployment that here and there mar the nation's general industrial prosperity.... Recommendations will be submitted (to Congress) designed to supplement with federal technical and loan assistance local efforts to get on with this vital job." -- Jan. 5.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

1952 -- "...today, staggering federal expenditures, for civil and military purposes, have soared to totals beyond the comprehension of ordinary citizens. In a world threatened by war, a great proportion of these is incapable...but because necessary expenditures are so great it becomes doubly necessary to see that waste, duplication and extravagance are eliminated...." -- June 5.

1953 -- "Our immediate task is to chart a...policy that can...reduce the planned deficits and then balance the budget, which means among other things, reducing federal expenditures to the safe minimum.... Getting control of the budget requires also that state and local governments and interested groups of citizens restrain themselves in their demands upon the Congress that the federal treasury spend more and more money for all types of projects." -- Feb. 2.

1956 -- "Government spending has been cut by more than \$10 billion (in the past three years)." -- Jan. 5.

"For the fiscal year 1957, total (government) expenditures are estimated to rise approximately \$1.6 billion over the...level for 1956.... The search for additional savings that can be effected while strengthening our security posture and providing essential government services must be relentless.... Defense needs are still overriding. However budget revenues now permit us to undertake some new and expanded programs for enhancing opportunities for human wellbeing and economic growth." -- Jan. 16.

HIGHWAYS

1955 -- "A great ten-year program to modernize the interstate highway system should be authorized." -- Jan. 20.

"I am inclined to the view that it is sounder to finance this (highway) program by special bond issues, rather than by an increase in general revenue...." -- Feb. 22.

1956 -- "The federal government has a special interest in completing as early as possible the 40,000 miles of the Interstate Highway System.... I consider it essential that construction...be fully authorized now as a single integrated program in order that it may be accomplished over a period of approximately ten years.... I am confident that the expanded program can be soundly financed so as not to create budget deficits." -- Jan. 16.

CONTROLS

1952 -- "...I have far more faith in the interplay of the influence of prices and of supply and demand and of the normal action of the government in extending and reducing credits, and with discount rates, and so on, than I do in any direct controls." -- June 5.

1953 -- "Direct controls, except those on credit, deal not with the real causes of inflation but only with its symptoms.... The weight of evidence is clearly against the use of controls in their present form.... Accordingly, I do not intend to ask for a renewal of the present wage and price controls...." -- Feb. 2.

1956 -- "Experience during the recent past suggests that the authority to set, if and as circumstances may require, minimum down payments and maximum maturities on installment credit for the purchase of consumer durables would be a useful adjunct to other stabilizing measures. Its availability as a standby measure...would increase the government's ability to fulfill its responsibilities under the Employment Act." -- Jan. 24.

EISENHOWER COATTAILS

The influence of Presidential races on results of Congressional contests -- the so-called coattail effect -- long has been a subject of speculation and study.

Clues to the influence of the Presidential coattails may be found in historical and statistical evidence.

Historical Pattern

Since 1896, every winning Presidential candidate but one has come into office with his party in control of the House of Representatives. The single exception was Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, who was elected President in 1916. The House had 210 Democrats, 216 Republicans and nine Members of other parties. (With the help of the minor party Members, the Democrats were able to organize the House in 1917.)

The relationship between the winning Presidential candidate's margin and his party's share of the House seats has varied considerably since 1896, as the following table, derived in part from Louis H. Bean's book, *How to Predict Elections*, shows:

Year	Winning Candidate's Percentage of Two- Party Popular Vote For President	His Party's Percentage of Two-Party House Membership
1896	52.9%	50.6%
1900	53.2	56.4
1904	60.0	64.8
1908	54.5	56.0
1912	64.4	69.5
1916	51.7	49.3
1920	63.9	69.4
1924	65.2	57.4
1928	58.8	62.1
1932	59.1	72.8
1936	62.2	78.9
1940	55.0	62.2
1944	53.8	56.0
1948	52.4	60.6
1952	55.3	50.9

In 12 of the 15 elections, the winning party's share of the House seats was greater than its share of the popular Presidential vote. The exceptions were in 1916, 1924 and 1952. In those elections, the party's Congressional candidates could not keep up with the pace set by the Presidential candidate.

In his book, *Politics, Presidents and Coattails*, Malcolm Moos measured the margin between the total number of votes received by each winning Presidential candidate and the total number of votes received by his party's Congressional candidates. The average margin for elections between 1896 and 1948 was 7.5 percent. That is, on the average, the winning Presidential candidate received 7.5 percent more votes than his party's Congressional candidates. In Moos' survey, the margin ranged from plus 14.9 percent for Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 to a minus .1 percent for Harry S. Truman in 1948. CQ computed Mr. Eisenhower's margin by the same formula, found it to be a record 18.9 percent.

The 1952-54 Picture

Of the 342 districts with major party Congressional contests in 1952, Mr. Eisenhower led the Republican Congressional candidate in 261 districts. In 1954, when Mr. Eisenhower was not on the ticket, of the 261 districts:

- The Republican percentage dropped in 193.
- The Republican percentage increased in 47.
- There was no major contest in 21.

Nationally, the Republican share of the Congressional vote dropped 2.6 percent from 1952 to 1954 -- 50.1 percent to 47.5 percent. In 1954, GOP percentage losses in 264 districts were only partially offset by percentage gains in 56 others.

Of the 264 districts in 1954 where Republican strength decreased from 1952, 193 were districts in which Mr. Eisenhower led the Congressional candidate in 1952; 71 were districts where the Congressional candidate ran ahead of Mr. Eisenhower in 1952.

The average loss in Eisenhower-led districts from 1952 to 1954 was 4.95 percent. The average loss in the Congressional candidate-led districts from 1952 to 1954 was 6.68 percent.

Mr. Eisenhower, in 1952, led the ticket in 64 percent of the districts where Republican Congressional candidates won. In 1954, 65 percent of the GOP losses came in districts where he had led in 1952.

193 Districts

If coattailing was at work anywhere, it was in 193 districts where Mr. Eisenhower led the Republican Congressional candidate in 1952 and where the Republican Congressional percentage dropped in 1954. (See chart, p. 118).

These 193 districts are found in 36 states -- all but Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Vermont.

Possible Coattail Districts

State	Doubtful		Fighting		Safe	
	D	R	D	R	D	R
Ala.					2	
Ariz.		1	1			
Calif.	3		1	2		
Colo.	2	1		1		
Conn.	1	4		1		
Idaho	1					1
Ill.	4	1	1	1	4	
Ind.	1	5	1	3		
Iowa				2		2
Kan.		2		2		1
Ky.		1	3			
Maine		1				
Md.	3	1		1		
Mass.	3	1		2	1	
Mich.	3	3		3	4	3
Minn.	2				2	
Mo.	5	1	1		2	
Mont.	1					
Neb.		1				2
N. J.	3		1			1
N. M.	2					
N. Y.	4	5		2	10	9
N. C.	1		1		3	
Ohio	1		1	1	3	
Okla.			1		3	
Ore.	1	1				
Pa.	6	4	1	3	1	3
R. I.	2					
S. D.				1		1
Tenn.					1	1
Va.	1		1			
Wash.	1	1				
W. Va.	3		1		1	
Wis.	1	1			1	
Wyo.				1		
TOTAL	55	35	15	26	38	24

The states where coattail influence appeared most frequently were: Arizona, both districts; Colorado, all four districts; Connecticut, all six districts; Idaho, both districts; Indiana, 10 of 11 districts; Kansas, five of six districts; Michigan, 16 of 18 districts; Missouri, nine of 11 districts; Nebraska, three of four districts; New Mexico, both at-large districts; Rhode Island, both districts; South Dakota, both districts; West Virginia, five of six districts; and Wyoming's single district.

If the coattail influence was a major factor in the district, the Republican vote would be expected to crest in 1952, with the 1950 and 1954 percentages lower. A check showed:

- 85 districts that fit the coattail pattern, hit a Republican peak in 1952.
- 22 districts that do not fit the pattern, declined from a 1950 peak.

Analysis of 193 Congressional Districts . . .

KEY

Democratic Percentages of the total vote -- Blackface

Republican Percentages -- Lightface

Eisenhower Percentages -- Blackface Italics

X -- No major party opposition

Blank space in 1950 column indicates redistricting

	1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %
ALABAMA					7 Bray (R)	55.4	56.1	50.0	56.6	MICHIGAN				
7 Elliot (D)	78.9	72.5	X	37.4	11 Brownson (R)	54.9	59.3	56.5	60.5	8 Bentley (R)	62.7	66.6	60.5	69.3
8 Jones (D)	91.6	87.3	X	20.4	3 Crumpacker (R)	50.4	54.5	52.8	55.9	10 Cederberg (R)	61.4	67.5	66.2	69.4
ARIZONA					8 Denton (D)	52.1	52.6	51.0	55.3	18 Dondero (R)	53.9	56.2		61.0
1 Rhodes (R)	53.1	54.0	60.6	60.6	6 Harden (R)	52.5	55.7	52.4	58.5	6 Hayworth (D)	51.1	52.6	52.8	59.5
2 Udall (D)	62.1	56.9	69.1	56.2	10 Harvey (R)	55.9	59.9	58.7	60.4	4 Hoffman (R)	62.3	66.6	68.6	68.5
CALIFORNIA					1 Madden (D)	61.4	56.4	52.6	44.7	3 Johansen (R)	59.4	62.0	61.4	67.5
14 Hagen (D)	65.1	51.0		54.8	9 Wilson (R)	51.7	56.4	54.9	58.5	11 Knox (R)	54.9	59.3	66.5	63.3
3 Moss (D)	65.3	50.8		51.4	IOWA					2 Meader (R)	59.8	63.4	60.4	66.7
27 Sheppard (D)	64.8	55.0		57.0	3 Gross (R)	62.1	65.8	64.0	66.4	9 Thompson (R)	55.7	59.5	54.5	62.8
Los Angeles County					7 Jensen (R)	60.4	67.3	62.0	67.4	7 Wolcott (R)	52.8	60.3	63.0	64.3
22 Holt (R)	58.2	60.4		63.2	1 Schwengel (R)	57.0	62.8	61.7	63.5	Detroit-Wayne County				
18 Hosmer (R)	55.0	55.5		58.8	2 Taille (R)	55.4	62.2	58.8	63.1	13 Diggs (D)	65.8	64.8	61.4	37.2
17 King (D)	60.1	54.6		51.8	KANSAS					15 Dingell (D)	72.7	66.7	64.1	37.2
COLORADO					1 Avery (R)	54.3	51.5	66.5	71.3	17 Griffiths (D)	52.2	52.9		57.6
4 Aspinall (D)	53.5	50.0	57.3	64.3	3 George (R)	55.4	59.5	54.7	64.5	16 Lesinski (D)	67.9	60.7		43.3
3 Chenoweth (R)	53.0	57.7	51.6	59.0	5 Hope (R)	64.9	70.9	61.8	71.5	1 Machrowicz (D)	88.3	84.2	82.2	19.1
2 Hill (R)	55.3	63.1	57.5	65.6	4 Rees (R)	56.2	59.4	58.9	71.5	14 Rabaut (D)	58.2	53.0		51.0
1 Rogers (D)	55.6	50.8	50.3	56.5	2 Scrivner (R)	54.7	57.3	52.2	61.3	MINNESOTA				
CONNECTICUT					6 Smith (R)	53.3	62.5	59.5	76.4	8 Blatnik (D)	71.8	62.6	62.9	38.5
3 Cretella (R)	52.7	52.8	51.1	55.8	KENTUCKY					6 Marshall (D)	61.9	52.6	56.2	61.5
1 Dodd (D)	57.0	54.0	58.2	50.6	7 Perkins (D)	60.4	58.2		42.9	4 McCarthy (D)	63.0	61.7	60.4	44.4
4 Morano (R)	57.6	60.1	55.8	61.1	3 Robson (R)	50.2	54.0	55.5	54.6	3 Wier (D)	54.4	52.2	51.7	50.7
5 Patterson (R)	52.8	56.7	53.7	56.9	5 Spence (D)	61.0	55.4		50.2	MISSOURI				
AL Soalak (R)	50.9	55.0	50.4	55.7	6 Watts (D)	60.9	56.3		45.4	5 Bolling (D)	58.9	56.0		46.6
2 Seely-Brown (R)	50.7	55.5	50.8	56.0	MAINE					9 Cannon (D)	59.0	54.7		52.2
IDAHO					1 Hale (R)	52.1	61.6	54.0	64.7	8 Carnahan (D)	57.2	52.8		50.6
2 Budge (R)	60.8	66.2	57.1	68.6	3 McIntire (R)	60.5	76.2	62.9	70.4	4 Christopher (D)	52.0	53.3		54.9
1 Pfoest (D)	54.9	50.3	50.5	60.9	2 Nelson (R)	54.0	66.3	57.7	64.7	6 Hull (D)	53.6	52.4		55.8
ILLINOIS					MARYLAND					10 Jones (D)	63.9	60.7		45.4
19 Chipfield (R)	56.5	60.8	59.0	61.2	2 Devereux (R)	56.1	61.4		63.2	1 Karsten (D)	66.3	64.2		40.1
21 Mack (D)	54.8	52.4		55.3	4 Fallon (D)	57.2	54.7		53.7	11 Moulder (D)	55.3	50.4		55.2
24 Price	69.2	64.8	64.9	40.6	7 Friedel (D)	54.5	51.4		51.3	7 Short (R)	53.6	61.7		64.9
23 Vursell (R)	52.9	58.1		59.1	6 Hyde (R)	51.4	57.8	61.9	61.1	MONTANA				
Chicago-Cook County					5 Lankford (D)	53.7	50.4		57.1	1 Metcalf (D)	56.0	50.3	60.2	57.2
7 Bowler (D)	78.4	70.0		31.2	MASSACHUSETTS					NEBRASKA				
8 Gordon (D)	68.4	59.0		41.9	2 Boland (D)	59.6	51.8	53.7	53.8	2 Chase (R)	52.9	56.1	63.5	58.3
5 Kluczynski (D)	73.2	64.5		38.6	10 Curtis (R)	50.7	54.3	54.2	56.2	3 Harrison (R)	65.2	71.9	66.9	73.3
3 Murray (D)	53.8	54.5		55.0	4 Donohue (D)	57.1	54.4	55.0	57.1	4 Miller (R)	70.4	73.3	65.8	73.9
6 O'Brien (D)	71.7	63.1		38.9	8 MacDonald (D)	53.2	50.9	51.2	58.3	NEW JERSEY				
2 O'Hara (D)	61.6	51.4		49.1	9 Nicholson (R)	56.7	59.1	55.2	63.2	11 Addonizio (D)	56.3	52.2	51.6	52.2
9 Yates (D)	60.3	52.4		51.3	11 O'Neill (D)	78.2	69.3	75.1	37.2	9 Osmer (R)	60.2	66.2	57.8	67.2
INDIANA					13 Wigglesworth (R)	58.0	60.6	59.9	61.8	10 Rodino (D)	63.4	56.9	61.0	53.3
4 Aarir (R)	59.8	63.7	56.2	64.9						4 Thompson (D)	58.4	54.7	52.2	49.0
5 Beamer (R)	53.1	56.9	54.1	57.5										

... Where Coattail Influence Is Possible

KEY

Democratic Percentages of the total vote — Blackface
 Republican Percentages — Lightface
 Eisenhower Percentages — Blackface Italics
 X — No major party opposition
 Blank space in 1950 column indicates redistricting

	1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %
14 Tumulty (D)	62.4	51.5	59.2	50.5	15 Ray (R)	51.6	57.9		67.5	16 Mumma (R)	59.8	61.7		65.0
NEW MEXICO					14 Rooney (D)	73.1	64.2		41.6	19 Quigley (D)	51.0	52.3		58.3
AL Dempsey (D)	59.3	52.0	58.6	55.4	NORTH CAROLINA					14 Rhodes (D)	62.0	49.7	49.8	52.4
AL Fernandez (D)	58.7	52.3	56.4	55.4	9 Alexander (D)	52.2	51.5	61.1	58.1	18 Simpson (R)	55.9	63.5		64.8
NEW YORK					3 Barden (D)	77.3	76.1	X	35.9	15 Walter (D)	61.6	54.8	58.3	53.0
3 Becker (R)	58.3	65.4		68.3	6 Durham (D)	74.2	69.5	75.4	47.4	Philadelphia				
2 Deronian (R)	63.7	68.8		71.1	11 Jones (D)	67.5	63.0	68.9	50.0	5 Green (D)	55.0	54.2	55.5	46.6
26 Gamble (R)	64.0	67.3		67.6	12 Shuford (D)	61.5	56.9	63.7	51.5	6 Scott (R)	50.6	51.7	50.0	51.9
27 Gwinn (R)	57.2	58.5		67.3	OHIO					RHODE ISLAND				
32 Kearney (R)	61.5	67.4	64.1	67.8	5 Clevenger (R)	59.5	63.2		68.2	2 Fogarty (D)	60.4	53.4	60.6	51.8
33 Kilburn (R)	68.1	69.0		69.2	20 Feighan (D)	67.7	65.2		47.3	1 Forand (D)	59.2	54.9	63.2	49.9
30 O'Brien (D)	61.2	53.7		54.5	18 Hays (D)	57.3	55.8	50.8	49.0	SOUTH DAKOTA				
43 Reed (R)	64.8	66.2		68.6	19 Kirwan (D)	67.5	66.3		44.2	2 Berry	62.7	69.0	60.3	70.3
28 St. George (R)	64.9	65.6	61.8	69.6	6 Polk (D)	52.2	50.1		56.9	1 Lovre (R)	58.0	68.5	60.8	69.0
36 Taber (R)	68.4	69.9		73.4	21 Vanik (D)	76.0	68.6		32.7	TENNESSEE				
31 Taylor (R)	66.2	70.6		72.3	OKLAHOMA					5 Priest	90.8	67.5	X	41.0
29 Wharton (R)	66.5	69.8	65.8	71.4	3 Albert (D)	83.3	77.9		37.1	1 Reece (R)	62.5	65.9	46.5	69.0
New York City					2 Edmondson (D)	64.7	59.2		51.4	VIRGINIA				
8 Anfusio (D)	77.7	65.3		38.2	5 Jarman (D)	66.0	62.4		56.5	3 Gary (D)	58.0	57.5	X	61.0
5 Bosch (R)	51.7	53.5		61.3	6 Wickersham (D)	69.3	63.3		53.7	9 Jennings (D)	50.5	51.7	58.4	53.0
24 Buckley (D)	57.6	46.5		36.5	OREGON					WASHINGTON				
11 Celler (D)	83.5	73.8		25.4	2 Coon (R)	52.6	58.5	55.4	62.1	AL Magnuson (D)	57.6	50.5		54.3
17 Coudert (R)	50.2	57.0		57.6	3 Green (D)	52.4	54.0	50.7	55.0	2 Westland (R)	52.4	54.2	61.2	54.5
20 Davidson (D)	67.2	60.2		40.3	PENNSYLVANIA					WEST VIRGINIA				
7 Delaney (D)	59.0	51.0		56.3	30 Buchanan (D)	69.0	63.6		38.3	3 Bailey (D)	58.9	53.4	54.4	48.5
23 Dollinger (D)	75.6	63.8		22.3	17 Bush (R)	56.5	61.1		65.8	4 Burnside (D)	50.2	53.3	51.6	55.6
18 Donovan (D)	X	X		43.0	10 Carrigg (R)	50.5	53.6		55.3	6 Byrd (D)	62.7	55.6	61.6	44.5
12 Dorn (R)	51.3	52.7		54.8	25 Clark (D)	53.5	50.4	52.4	51.6	5 Kee (D)	67.5	63.8	65.7	39.9
6 Holtzman (D)	54.5	49.2		51.1	9 Dague (R)	62.6	66.2	67.2	67.5	2 Staggers (D)	55.0	51.5	54.3	52.0
10 Kelly (D)	76.8	71.2		31.6	28 Eberharter (D)	65.1	58.7		42.2	WISCONSIN				
9 Keogh (D)	71.1	61.1		40.5	11 Flood (D)	50.9	50.2	54.4	54.8	5 Reuss (D)	52.2	51.6	51.6	54.8
19 Klein (D)	74.6	66.0		33.7	23 Gavin (R)	61.9	67.8		68.1	1 Smith (R)	54.4	59.4	57.2	59.6
4 Latham (R)	54.2	62.6		63.0	24 Kearns (R)	52.0	57.1	57.0	58.0	4 Zablocki (D)	71.1	64.3	60.9	48.0
13 Multer (D)	78.8	68.3		30.9	8 King (R)	51.2	59.3	58.2	59.7	WYOMING				
16 Powell (D)	77.6	73.9		17.0	13 McConnell (R)	64.3	66.4	66.2	66.6	AL Thomson (R)	56.2	60.1	54.5	62.7

This exclusive Congressional Quarterly chart shows the election patterns for the 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses, and also the percentage of the vote which President Eisenhower received in each Congressional district in 1952. The data was compiled from figures furnished by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, the Democratic National Committee, and official state returns. Figures under the appropriate year columns refer to winning candidate in each election, not necessarily to present holder of seat.

- One district -- Wisconsin's fifth -- where the Republican percentage was the same in 1950 and 1952, dropped in 1954.

(The remaining 85 districts cannot be compared because they have been revised since 1950.)

About four-fifths of the districts fit the coattail pattern. Seven of the 22 districts that do not fit the coattail pattern are in Michigan.

A Look at the Districts

Analysis of the 193 possible coattail districts is contained in the chart on page 118.

Democrats hold 108 of these districts, Republicans 85.

Sixty-two of the districts -- 38 Democratic and 24 Republican -- have been ranked as Safe Districts in the past two elections -- the winning candidate received more than 60 percent of the vote. In these districts the margin of victory was wide enough so that the influence of Presidential coattails did not become crucial.

That leaves 131 marginal districts with evidence of coattail influence. Forty-one of these are Fighting Districts -- the winning candidate in 1952 or 1954 received between 55 and 60 percent of the vote. Democrats hold 15 of these Fighting Districts, Republicans 26.

Even more closely balanced than the Fighting Districts are Doubtful Districts -- those in which the winning candidate's percentage in 1952 or 1954 was less than 55 percent. There are 90 Doubtful Districts where the coattail influence may be seen. The Democrats have 55, Republicans 35.

Switched to Democrats

Fifteen of the 90 Doubtful Districts switched to the Democrats in 1954:

- Illinois 3 -- In 1952, ex-Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R 1943-45; 1947-49; 1951-55) ran against ex-Rep. Neil J. Linehan (D 1949-51). Mr. Eisenhower received 55 percent of the vote, Busbey 54.5 percent. In 1954, Busbey ran against James C. Murray (D), received 46.2 percent of the vote, a drop of 8.3 percent.

- Indiana 8 -- In 1952, D. Bailey Merrill (R) ran against Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 55.3 percent of the vote, Merrill 52.6 percent. In 1954, the same men ran. Merrill received 47.9 percent of the vote, a drop of 4.7 percent.

- Maryland 5 -- In 1952, Frank Small (R) ran against Richard E. Lankford (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 57.1 percent of the vote, Small 50.4 percent. In 1954, the same men ran. Small received 46.3 percent of the vote, a drop of 4.1 percent.

- Massachusetts 8 -- In 1952, Rep. Angier L. Goodwin (R 1943-55) ran against John C. Carr Jr. Mr. Eisenhower received 58.3 percent of the vote, Goodwin 50.9 percent. In 1954, Goodwin ran against Torbert H. MacDonald (D), received 46.8 percent of the vote, a drop of 4.1 percent.

- Michigan 6 -- In 1952, Kit Clardy (R) ran against Donald Hayworth (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 59.5 percent of the vote, Clardy 52.6 percent. In 1954, the same men ran. Clardy received 48.9 percent of the vote, a drop of 3.7 percent.

- Michigan 17 -- In 1952, Charles G. Oakman (R) ran against Martha W. Griffiths (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 57.6 percent of the vote, Oakman 52.9 percent. In 1954, the same two persons ran. Oakman received 47.8 percent of the vote, a drop of 5.1 percent.

- Missouri 4 -- In 1952, Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R) ran against Rep. Leonard Irving (D 1949-53). Mr. Eisenhower received 54.9 percent of the vote, Hillelson 53.3 percent. In 1954, Hillelson ran against George H. Christopher (D), received 48 percent of the vote, a drop of 5.3 percent.

- Missouri 6 -- In 1952, ex-Rep. William C. Cole (R 1943-49; 1953-55) ran against Robert O. Richardson (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 55.8 percent of the vote, Cole 52.4 percent. In 1954, Cole ran against W.R. Hull Jr. (D), received 46.4 percent of the vote, a drop of 6 percent.

- Oregon 3 -- In 1952, Rep. Homer D. Angell (R 1939-55) ran against Alfred H. Corbett (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 55 percent of the vote, Angell 54 percent. In 1954, Angell was defeated in the GOP primary by Tom Lawson McCall, who ran against Edith Green (D). McCall received 47.6 percent of the vote, a drop of 6.4 percent.

- Pennsylvania 11 -- In 1952, Edward J. Bonin (R) ran against Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 54.8 percent of the vote, Bonin 50.2 percent. In 1954, the same men ran. Bonin received 49.1 percent, a drop of 1.1 percent.

- Pennsylvania 19 -- In 1952, S. Walter Stauffer (R) ran against Rep. James F. Lind (D 1949-53). Mr. Eisenhower received 58.3 percent of the vote, Stauffer, 52.3 percent. In 1954, Stauffer ran against James M. Quigley and received 49 percent of the vote, a drop of 3.3 percent.

- Pennsylvania 25 -- In 1952, Rep. Louis E. Graham (R 1939-55) ran against Frank M. Clark (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 51.6 percent of the vote, Graham 50.4 percent. In 1954, the same men ran. Graham received 46.5 percent of the vote, a drop of 3.9 percent.

- Virginia 9 -- In 1952, William C. Wampler (R) ran against M.M. Long (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 53 percent of the vote, Wampler 51.7 percent. In 1954, Wampler ran against Pat Jennings (D), received 49.5 percent of the vote, a drop of 2.2 percent.

- West Virginia 4 -- In 1952, Will E. Neal (R) ran against Rep. M.G. Burnside (D). Mr. Eisenhower received 55.6 percent of the vote, Neal 53.3 percent. In 1954, the same men ran. Neal received 49.8 percent of the vote, a drop of 3.5 percent.

- Wisconsin 5 -- In 1952, ex-Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R 1947-49; 1951-55) ran against ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D 1945-47; 1949-51). Mr. Eisenhower received 54.8 percent of the vote, Kersten 51.6 percent. In 1954, Kersten ran against Henry S. Reuss (D), received 47.8 percent of the vote, a drop of 3.8 percent.

In This Section.....

- Governors Outline Segregation Plan
- Jenner Wants Organizations Investigated
- Highway Users Ask Quick U.S. Action

SEGREGATION

Governors of five southern states, in Richmond, Va., Jan. 24 outlined a plan for opposing racial integration in public schools. Attending the meeting were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.), Marvin Griffin (D Ga.), J.P. Coleman (D Miss.), George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D S.C.) and Luther Hodges (D N.C.).

All but Hodges joined in a statement asserting that "the states have not delegated to the federal government ...the power to prohibit the segregation of the races in the public schools." Each governor agreed to recommend his state legislature:

- Adopt a "resolution of interposition."
- Call on Congress to "protect the states and their people against present and future encroachment by the central government."
- Use "other appropriate legal measures" to prevent integration.

Hodges, while not joining in the statement, said the conference was of "substantial benefit and encouraging to us."

INTERPOSITION

The doctrine of interposition has been defined as placing the sovereignty of the states between the people and the federal government. The states would declare unconstitutional the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing public school segregation.

One method suggested to carry out interposition would be to propose a Constitutional amendment to forbid racial segregation in public schools. Advocates of this tactic believe such an amendment would have no chance of ratification by the necessary 36 states. Failure to ratify the amendment would, in the eyes of the South, affirm that segregation was constitutional and the Supreme Court decision unconstitutional.

NAACP

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Jan. 26 said it would "resist" the anti-school integration plans formulated by the four Dixie governors. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said "nothing in the Constitution assigns to the states the right to abridge in any manner the constitutional civil rights of the individual. On the contrary, the Constitution protects these rights against encroachment by the states."

Wilkins told the governors "the basic rights and privileges of Negro citizens have for generations been

unconstitutionally curtailed by actions of your respective legislatures. Now that the Supreme Court has directed an end to such encroachments...you are seeking...ways and means of continuing your unconstitutional practices."

EASTLAND PLAN

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss) Jan. 26 suggested that southern states organize a regional commission financed with public funds to carry on the fight for racial segregation. Speaking in Columbia, S.C., to two pro-segregation groups, the Assn. of Citizens Councils of South Carolina and the Committee of Fifty-two, Eastland said the Supreme Court decision violated the Constitution. He said: "What we attempt to do is to point to the illegality and to void by constitutional and legal means an unconstitutional and illegal act committed by the Supreme Court."

VINSON AMENDMENT

Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) Jan. 26 introduced a resolution (H J Res 495) to amend the Constitution by guaranteeing to states the right "to manage their own internal affairs." Vinson said he was "shocked" by the Supreme Court decision. Vinson's proposal would give the states of the U.S. "the right to manage their own internal affairs with respect to any matter not expressly forbidden by the Constitution."

UPPER COLORADO

The Council of Conservationists Jan. 23 withdrew its opposition to the Upper Colorado River storage project. In identical letters to Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, the Council said it has been assured by "Congressmen from the Upper Colorado basin states and prospective Senate conferees" that the Echo Park Dam would not be considered by Congress in 1956. The Council also said it had Anderson's support for "protective measures" to preclude impairment of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument and a declaration of intent that "no dam or reservoir" would be constructed "within any national park or monument."

The letters were signed by Horace M. Albright, representing the Trustees for Conservation; Ira N. Gabrielson of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources and Howard Zahniser, Washington representative of the Council of Conservationists.

In July, 1955, the same persons wrote all Members of Congress they opposed an Echo Park Dam because it endangered national park beauty spots. The letter urged Congress to "kill" the Colorado River project and "take time to consider all the conflicting evidence which has been introduced into this controversy."

The Senate April 20, 1955, passed by a 58-23 vote a bill (S 500) which included Echo Park Dam. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 8 reported HR 3383 excluding the dam. On Nov. 29, Secretary of

Interior Douglas McKay said his department would not push for construction of an Echo Park Dam. (1955 Almanac, p. 442)

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) Jan. 30 said the "state-supported million-dollar Southern California water lobby" was using "big lie propaganda" techniques to oppose the Upper Colorado project. Watkins said the "lobby" distributed a tax map purported to be the work of the Tax Foundation. The map, said Watkins, showed that upper river basin states would pay virtually nothing toward construction costs of the project and other states would pay the bill through increased taxes. Actually, Watkins said, upper basin states would repay 99 percent of the construction costs. He said the Tax Foundation was "mailing out letters denying any connection with that propaganda effort."

JENNER RESOLUTION

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Jan. 23 introduced a resolution (S Res 190) to authorize the Senate Rules and Administration Committee to investigate organizations whose "principal purpose or activity" includes:

- Influencing the "nomination or election of Members of Congress."
- Influencing "legislation in Congress generally so as to advance or implement an over-all policy or philosophy of government to which such organization is committed."
- Affecting the "constitutional standing or responsibility of the Congress."

The proposal excludes "duly organized political parties or political committees thereof."

The study and investigation would include the personnel and the background of "principal individuals" sponsoring or connected with each organization; organizational structure, sources of finances and expenditures along with any contributions to election campaigns; and the effect "on the constitutional role" of the Congress. Investigation of the effect "on freedom of individuals to elect Members of Congress resulting from the activities of each such organization(s)" also would be authorized.

HIGHWAYS

Eleven highway user and cooperating organizations Jan. 24 called for quick Congressional action on an expanded federal-state highway program. National Grange Master, Herschel D. Newsom, spokesman for the group, wrote all Members of Congress urging:

- Financing by the federal government for at least 90 percent of the cost for the interstate highway system.
- Completion of the entire interstate system within 15 years, preferably within 10 to 12 years.
- Federal aid to other highway systems to be matched by the states on a 50-50 basis.
- Continued state responsibility and control of the highways.

Organizations signing the statement included the American Trucking Assns., Inc., International Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Milk Industry Foundation,

National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators, National Grange, National Retail Dry Goods Assn., National Rural Letter Carriers' Assn., National Sand & Gravel Assn., Rubber Manufacturers Assn., Truck-Trailer Manufacturers Assn., and United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assn.

NATURAL GAS PRESSURES

Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York Jan. 25 said enactment of the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill (S 1853) would add "\$40 to \$50 annually" to the bills of individual gas consumers. The mayor said gas producers "are enjoying handsome profits" and "there is no sound reason for imposing this additional heavy charge upon consumers." (Weekly Report, p. 133)

The United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO) Jan. 30, in full-page newspaper advertisements, said "you have just this week to stop the great gas robbery." Urging that wires, postcards and letters be sent to Senators, the ad said "unless enough Senators can be persuaded to stand their ground now against the huge, rich oil lobby, American consumers are going to have to pay almost a billion dollars a year more for gas."

The Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas Jan. 30 said it has the pledged support of the mayors of more than 400 cities in 38 states in its fight for passage of the natural gas bill. Alex M. Clark, chairman of the group, said growing support of the committee's objectives was "proof that millions of people throughout the country now realize that the Harris-Fulbright bill is in the best interest of consumers and natural gas producers alike." Scoring the "powerful" eastern gas utilities he said were leading the fight against the bill, Clark added: "We have shown by their own records that the leaders of this fight have piled up millions of dollars in savings as a result of the availability of natural gas, but have passed on little or none of these savings to their customers."

NADA CONVENTION

Charles F. Phillips, president of Bates College, Jan. 30 urged the National Automobile Dealers Assn. to avoid federal intervention in its dispute with the producers. Addressing the annual convention in Washington, Bates said "let's be sure that nothing we do involves even one small step down the road of giving greater powers to our government."

NADA President Frank H. Yarnall Jan. 31 pledged to "support all the way" proposals of Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) for a federal law to make dealer franchise contracts enforceable in the courts. However, Yarnall said that NADA would prefer settling its differences with the auto manufacturers by voluntary agreement.

NO THIRD PARTY

President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) Jan. 25 speaking before the American Management Assn. in San Francisco, said labor wants no third party, "now or ever." The needs of labor, management and the rest of the country "can best be served in the framework of our existing two parties and we will work with both of them," McDonald said.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Jan. 27 entered the March 20 Minnesota Presidential primary, thereby challenging Adlai E. Stevenson. On the Republican side, President Eisenhower scheduled a final physical examination between Feb. 10 and 15, with a decision about his future expected soon afterward.

Stevenson traveled through Arizona and California seeking delegate support. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) bypassed a preference test with the President in New Hampshire but allowed a slate of delegates "favorable" to him to remain on the ballot.

The chronological developments:

KEFAUVER

Jan. 25 -- Formally entered the New Hampshire primary and his backers announced a 12-member slate of delegate candidates who would run pledged to Kefauver.

Jan. 27 -- Announced entrance into the Minnesota primary through Hjalmar Petersen, campaign manager and former governor.

Jan. 31 -- Appointed Frank D. Reeves, Washington attorney, to the campaign staff as special assistant to general chairman F. Joseph Donohue.

EISENHOWER

Jan. 26 -- Conferred with Clare Boothe Luce, Ambassador to Italy, who said afterward she was not a candidate for Vice President.

Jan. 30 -- The New York Herald Tribune, in a front page editorial, said President Eisenhower should be deterred from re-election by "nothing short of the most commanding reasons." New Jersey GOP Chairman Samuel L. Bodine said the President's name would be entered in the April 17 primary unless the Chief Executive ordered it withdrawn by March 8.

Jan. 31 -- Brig. Gen. John Reed Kilpatrick (ret.), board chairman of the Madison Square Garden Corp., accepted chairmanship of the National Citizens for Eisenhower organization.

Feb. 1 -- Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) entered the President's name in the March 20 Minnesota Presidential primary.

KNOWLAND

Jan. 27 -- John Chapple, Ashland, Wis., publisher, announced a slate of delegates supporting Knowland in the April 3 Presidential primary.

Jan. 29 -- Announced he would not allow his name to be entered in the New Hampshire primary, leaving President Eisenhower with no opposition in the preference test.

Congressional Candidates

SENATE

- Seeking re-election (1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current term):

Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.), First term (77-13) (73); Jan. 26.

HOUSE

- Seeking re-election (1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current term):

Rep. Bernard (Pat) Kearney (R N.Y.) 32nd District, seventh term (29-24) (42); Jan. 25. Announced March 8, 1955, he was retiring.

Rep. Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.) 33rd District, ninth term (68-7) (52); Jan. 26.

Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) Sixth District, seventh term (76-12) (48); Jan. 26.

Rep. Sam Coon (R Ore.) Second District, second term (56-37) (87); Jan. 27.

Rep. Ruth Thompson (R Mich.) Ninth District, third term (49-46) (100); Jan. 30.

- Seeking nomination:

Miss Nada Novakovich (D) of Nevada, at-large, attorney; Jan. 25.

Hugh Wells (D) of North Carolina, 11th District, Shelby attorney; Jan. 26.

Basil Whitener (D) of North Carolina, 11th District, Gastonia attorney; Jan. 26.

Neal E. Smith (D) of Iowa, Fifth District, attorney and former national president of Young Democratic Clubs; Jan. 27.

John Brademas (D) of Indiana, Third District, aide to Adlai E. Stevenson; Jan. 31.

Ralph Gardner (D) of North Carolina, 11th District, Shelby and Washington attorney; Jan. 31.

- Retiring:

Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) Sixth District, five terms; Jan. 25. To seek GOP gubernatorial nomination.

Rep. Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) 11th District, three terms; Jan. 26.

FUTURE LEADERS MEET

Republicans held a leadership training school in Washington Jan. 23-26, the first time the GOP had undertaken such a project. Theme of the closed sessions: Enlist 25 new voters in each of the nation's 160,000 precincts for the 1956 election.

Messages were read from President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Top level party leaders

discussed all phases of organization and campaigning. More than 250 Young Republicans attended from 42 states.

David Bunn of Denver, Colo., newly elected president of the young Democrats organization, Jan. 18 met with Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler to discuss organizational problems. Bunn named Richard Murphy of Baltimore his executive director.

State Roundup

ALABAMA -- The State Democratic Executive Committee Jan. 28 voted to bar Democrats who supported President Eisenhower in 1952 from being candidates for office in the May 1 primary.

FLORIDA -- C. Farris Bryant, 41-year-old Ocala attorney and former speaker of the state House of Representatives, Jan. 18 announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.... Sen. George A. Smathers (D) said he was not interested in the party's Vice Presidential nomination.... The Democratic Executive Committee Jan. 28 unanimously "publicly censured" National Committeeman Richard D. Barker of Jacksonville on grounds he supported President Eisenhower in 1952.

ILLINOIS -- State Treasurer Warren Wright (R) Jan. 24 filed for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Anthony A. Polley of Chicago Jan. 24 also filed for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

KENTUCKY -- Ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R 1946-49, 1952-55), Ambassador to India, Jan. 31 said he was not interested in running for the Senate on the Republican ticket.

MARYLAND -- Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jan. 30 said he would not be a candidate for the Democratic Senate nomination.

NEW JERSEY -- Gov. Robert B. Meyner Jan. 25 signed an appropriation measure for \$50,000 to finance a state Senate investigation into the November, 1955, election in Camden county.

NEW YORK -- Rep. Daniel Reed (R N.Y.) Jan. 27 said "racial discrimination and bigotry" prevented Joseph Rubinstein, Dunkirk attorney, from being appointed to a federal district judgeship in Buffalo. L. Judson Morehouse, state Republican chairman, said the charge was unfounded. State Rep. Justin C. Morgan, Dunkirk, received the appointment, subject to Senate confirmation.

OHIO -- Chairman Thomas J. Herbert of the Federal Subversive Activities Control Board Jan. 23 said he would seek the Republican state Supreme Court nomination.

OREGON -- Gov. Paul L. Patterson (R), 55, Jan. 31 died of a heart attack. He had announced his candidacy for the Republican Senatorial nomination Jan. 27. Dr. Ernest Boylan said Patterson suffered a coronary occlusion.

TENNESSEE -- Gov. Frank Clement (D) Jan. 24 said he would not seek a "favorite son" endorsement from the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic national convention.

VIRGINIA -- State Sen. Ted Dalton (R) Jan. 28 said he was withdrawing his name from consideration for appointment to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Political Briefs

FUND-RAISING FEUD

National Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler Jan. 25 said GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall had "sabotaged" a proposed bi-partisan advertising campaign for political fund-raising. Hall Jan. 25 replied that Butler was the one who killed the proposal by making a premature announcement Dec. 9, 1955.

FOREIGN POLICY POLITICS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Jan. 24 said he had talked with Democratic Congressional leaders about the possibility of keeping one or two foreign policy matters out of campaign debate. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Jan. 25 indicated unwillingness to set aside foreign policy issues. Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Jan. 23 said the Life magazine article on Dulles was a "partisanly inspired effort" by a "house organ" of the Eisenhower Administration to "glorify Dulles." (Weekly Report, p. 79)

JENNER WITHDRAWS

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Jan. 25 asked that his name be removed from the Republican ballot in the April 10 Illinois Presidential primary.

MCCARTHY WON'T RUN

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Jan. 26 said he would not seek the Republican Presidential nomination and added he hasn't decided who he will support as yet.

GOP CHIDES NEUBERGER

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) Jan. 27 wrote his constituents there was a possibility President Eisenhower, if he sought re-election, might be stricken with a virus or other infection during the campaign. He said this might cause "panicky politicians" to use drugs to "prop up" the President's health. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said he was "shocked" at Neuberger's letter. Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) said it cast a reflection on the President.

VOTER TOTAL INCREASED

The Census Bureau Jan. 24 said the number of voters in the U.S. increased by 1,183,000 from July 1, 1954 to July 1, 1955. The July 1, 1955, estimated total, the Bureau said, was 100,892,000 persons.

RUSSIAN TREATY

President Eisenhower Jan. 28 called for "deeds, not words" in turning down a Russian proposal for a 20-year treaty of non-aggression. The proposal, and a draft text of a friendship treaty, had been included in a letter from Soviet Premier Bulganin delivered by Ambassador Zaroubin Jan. 25. The President's reply expressed hope of further exchanges of views.

Reaction in Congress approved the substance and tone of the reply. Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said both communications "breathed a kindly spirit of conciliation." Democratic Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and J.W. Fulbright (Ark.) criticized the White House for failing to consult the Foreign Relations Committee in framing the reply.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said such a treaty "un-supported by preliminary action" would only "give a false sense of security to those who might rely on it." Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) commented: "Any non-aggression treaty with Russia would be unilateral. We would abide by it and they wouldn't."

U. S.-BRITISH TALKS

British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden arrived in Washington Jan. 30 for three days of talks with President Eisenhower on foreign policy problems, including the danger of war in the Middle East. British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and top ranking foreign affairs advisers of the two governments, took part in the discussions.

Sir Anthony described as "admirable" the President's reply to Premier Bulganin's proposal for a bilateral treaty between the U.S. and Russia.

Discussed were the possibility of stationing United Nations troops between Israel and the Arab states, British trade with Communist China, and a possible meeting between Secretary Dulles and Premier Chou En-lai of Red China.

COURT DECISIONS

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. Jan. 26 reversed the contempt of Congress conviction of John T. Watkins of Rock Island, Ill., a regional organizer of the United Automobile Workers. Watkins was cited for contempt in 1954 after he refused to name former Communist associates to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (1954 Almanac, p. 373)

In a 2-1 decision the court held that the questions Watkins would not answer were not pertinent and were outside the scope of the Committee's authority. The majority opinion said it was "very questionable whether exposure of individuals to public contempt or hostility" was a valid legislative purpose.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., Jan. 27 upset the contempt of court conviction of Harvey M. Matusow. The appellate court ruled Matusow had not

received a fair hearing in the lower court and ordered a retrial. (1955 Almanac, p. 528)

Mrs. Millie Markison was convicted of contempt of Congress Jan. 31 in the U.S. District Court in Washington. In 1954 she refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether she had ever worked for the federal government. (1954 Almanac, p. 365) Mrs. Markison contended it might tend to incriminate her if she answered the question, but the court said the claim was "too remote."

BENSON 'BONER'

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Jan. 27 publicly apologized for a letter to Harper's magazine endorsing an article which described the American farmer as a "pampered tyrant." He said the letter had been prepared by members of his staff and signed with his name, although he had never seen the article. Said Benson: "We pulled a boner on this one. I'm sorry."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 27 called the Senate's attention to the article and demanded Benson's resignation. Sens. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and Francis Case (R S.D.) joined in the ouster demands.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) read Benson's apology to the Senate, praised the Secretary for meeting the issue "with his customary candor and integrity." Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said there had been an "intensively organized campaign all over the United States" to discredit Benson's farm policy.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) Jan. 30 said Benson's critics should "show the same courage the Secretary had" and withdraw their demands for his resignation. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said he thought the article was "a pretty accurate reflection of Mr. Benson's agricultural policy."

Executive Briefs

JACKSON SUCCEEDS ROCKEFELLER

President Eisenhower Jan. 28 named William H. Jackson of Princeton, N.J., as a special assistant to "assist in the coordination and timing of the execution of foreign policies involving more than one department or agency." Jackson, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, replaced Nelson A. Rockefeller who resigned Dec. 31.

MITCHELL PESSIMISTIC

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Jan. 26 said he was "pessimistic about being able to get a House hearing on any bills involving the welfare of the workers," and blamed Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) of the House Education and Labor Committee for the bottleneck. Mitchell said Barden's "reluctance" last year led to House hearings on only one Administration measure -- increasing the federal minimum wage.

Congressional Briefs

FOREIGN AID

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Jan. 26 said he would keep an "open mind" on long-range foreign aid proposals by President Eisenhower, but would fight any blanket commitment. "With the budget just getting in balance we cannot get committed on a long-term economic aid program when we don't know what the demands will be on us," Knowland said.

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 26 said the Administration wanted "some sort of implied commitment but I don't know just what." Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the Administration was "talking in riddles."

BALANCED BUDGET

Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) Jan. 25 proposed a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget every year, except in time of war or national emergency.

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) Jan. 26 said Congress must "achieve the balanced budget" before considering tax reduction. He said that "a stable dollar, relief of fear from world inflation, are better for the 'little people' than a meager savings in taxes."

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) Jan. 31 said President Eisenhower agreed to approve a Democratic pay-as-you-go tax program for highway construction. Martin said the President decided to "yield" because his own bond-financing plan apparently was stalemated and he wanted the program to get under way. The House Ways and Means Committee would decide how to raise \$51.5 billion called for in the 13-year program, Martin said.

SCHOOL AID

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 30 said he opposed a federal school construction program because it would lead to "eventual federal control" of schools. Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) Jan. 30 said such a program "will have the effect of ultimately shifting a heavy portion of the cost of building schools over to the federal government."

ECONOMIC REPORT CRITICIZED

Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the House Small Business Committee Jan. 27 said President Eisenhower's Economic Report gave a "specious analysis of the facts." Patman said "there has been no real economic growth since mid-1953," added there has been "a galloping inflation in both prices and profits" for big business, while prices and profits for farmers and small businessmen had slumped. (Weekly Report, p. 85)

JUNKETS

Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) of the House Administration Committee Jan. 29 said he was "about to give up" trying to get a detailed accounting of funds spent by House Members traveling abroad the summer of 1955. Only a few House committees had filed expense accounts, Burleson said. "I just don't feel optimistic about...ever getting the complete story," he said.

Nominations

President Eisenhower announced the following appointment, subject to Senate approval:

Homer Ferguson (ex-Sen., 1943-54) of Detroit, Mich., a Republican, to the Court of Military Appeals; Jan. 30.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Herbert V. Prochnow of Chicago, Ill., a Republican, as Deputy Under Secretary of State; Jan. 25.

Isaac W. Carpenter of Omaha, Neb., a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of State; Jan. 25.

Frederick H. Mueller of East Grand Rapids, Mich., a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Jan. 26.

Harold C. McClellan of Los Angeles, Calif., a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Jan. 26.

Robert W. Minor of Columbus, Ohio, a Republican, to the Interstate Commerce Commission; Jan. 26.

Rupert L. Murphy of Atlanta, Ga., a Democrat, to the Interstate Commerce Commission; Jan. 26.

Francis A. O'Neill Jr. of New York City, a Republican, to the National Mediation Board; Jan. 26.

Harold S. Vance of South Bend, Ind., a Republican, to the Atomic Energy Commission; Jan. 27.

Marvin L. McLain of Malcom, Iowa, a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and member of the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corp.; Jan. 27.

Samuel C. Waugh of Lincoln, Neb., a Republican, as president of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; Jan. 27.

William McChesney Martin Jr. of New York City, a Democrat, to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Jan. 30.

Herold C. Hunt of Lexington, Mass., a Republican, as Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Jan. 30.

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through Jan. 31, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmasters	Other
Confirmed	1,131	2,135
Withdrawn	12	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	929	818
Total Submitted	2,075	2,957

In This Section..... (Jan. 27-Feb. 3)

- Panel Urges Freer Flow of Atomic Information
- Permanent Status Sought for Kings Point Academy
- Employment Termed Curb to Juvenile Delinquency
- Lawyers Ask Congress for Social Security
- Economic Report Hearings Erupt into Party Fight

ATOMS FOR PEACE

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee March 26, 1955, announced formation of an eight-member panel of scientists and businessmen to study the "impact of the peacetime uses of atomic energy." Robert McKinney, editor and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican and former Assistant Secretary of Interior, was named chairman. Other members of the panel: Ernest R. Breech, Ford Motor Co. chairman; George R. Brown of Brown and Root Inc., Houston, Texas, engineering and construction firm; Sutherland C. Dows, Iowa Electric Light and Power Co. president; John R. Dunning, Columbia University dean of engineering; Frank M. Folsom, Radio Corporation of America president; T. Keith Glennan, Case Institute of Technology president, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel B. Morris, Los Angeles Water and Power Department general manager; and Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president.

ACTION -- Jan. 31 received a report from the Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy calling for a freer flow of atomic information and an end to the strong centralized control exercised by the Atomic Energy Commission. The panel urged that responsibility for developing the peacetime atom be transferred to a broad partnership of government and independent science, technology and industry. The panel's major recommendations:

ATOMIC POWER -- If private industry failed to take the initiative, AEC should support a program to develop wide, competitive use of atomic energy, "even to the construction with public funds of one full-scale 'demonstration' plant of each major reactor size and type."

Atomic power should be exploited as a source of electric power "at a rate consistent with sound technological, economic and public policy considerations."

THERMONUCLEAR POWER -- AEC should encourage more widespread contributions to the controlled thermonuclear program in the U.S.

AEC should provide sufficient information about the "feasibility of nuclear fission power" to encourage investors.

PUBLIC HEALTH -- Widespread study and research in atomic medicine should be encouraged.

Hospitals lacking atomic medical facilities should be provided with low-cost equipment.

FARMING -- Agricultural application of atomic developments should be explored "with high priority" because of the "humanitarian benefits" involved.

"Those charged with meeting the farm surplus problem" should consider that atomic developments might increase this problem.

Atomic research should be directed to bringing assistance to underdeveloped countries.

RADIATION -- Development of radiation techniques for preserving food should be speeded up; the panel warned, however, that radiation deinfestation of grains could lead to greater farm surpluses.

PROPULSION -- AEC, the Maritime Administration and private shipping interests should explore the economic feasibility of atomic-powered ships in the 1960-65 period.

AEC should cooperate as much as possible with attempts to develop atomic locomotives.

INDUSTRIAL -- AEC should speed up research in uses of atomic radiation as energy for material processing.

Private efforts to develop atomic space and process heating should be encouraged.

FOREIGN -- The government should make available "know-how and materials" for generating one million kilowatts of power abroad by 1960.

INFORMATION -- AEC should make public all information about the technology of reactors.

AEC should abandon the concept that all nuclear information was "born classified;" this concept should be limited to nuclear weapons.

RESEARCH -- "Generous support" should be given for basic research in universities.

AEC should be encouraged to place research contracts with universities and other private research centers.

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 31 released a report (S Rept 1448) on housing stating:

"The (housing) outlook for 1956 appears less promising today than the outlook for 1955 appeared a year ago."

"More than 90 percent" of all the houses started in 1955 were single-family dwellings; the Federal Housing Administration insured 20 percent of the single-family house mortgages, the Veterans Administration 30 percent and private sources financed the remainder.

There was no evidence of significant overbuilding of houses.

Hikes in the Federal Reserve discount rate and decreased lending ordered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in 1955 were factors in reducing the amount of long term mortgage money available.

Subcommittee Chairman John Sparkman (D Ala.) in a separate statement said the report demonstrated "we are not moving forward rapidly enough to meet the long term housing needs of the nation... The economy could absorb a minimum of 1½ million new starts each year."

NARCOTICS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Special Narcotics Subcommittee.

Committee Roundup - 2

HELD HEARINGS -- On illegal narcotics traffic.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee held narcotics hearings in 1955.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 30 -- United States Attorney Leo A. Rover said legislation should be enacted to curb the growth of barbiturate addiction in the District of Columbia. He said average sentences in the District for narcotic offenses between 1950-54 ranged from 42 to 68 months compared to the national range of 21 to 41 months for the same period.

Subcommittee Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.) said he would introduce a bill to prohibit the indeterminate narcotic sentences given in the District. He said his subcommittee would also recommend legislation to decrease drug traffic.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 25 -- The Senate Judiciary Committee ordered reported a report (S Rept 1440) by its Federal Criminal Code Improvements Subcommittee on narcotics. The report said there were "at least" 60,000 drug addicts in the U.S.; addiction, which has tripled since World War II, was "responsible for approximately 50 percent of all crimes committed in the larger metropolitan areas."

Jan. 10 -- Subcommittee Chairman Price Daniel (D Texas) said narcotics peddling should be punishable by death since the pushers sell "murder on the installment plan."

AL SARENA MINES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee and the House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee, sitting together.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On whether Al Sarena Mines Inc. of Mobile, Ala., and Trails, Ore., conspired with government officials to obtain public timber rights in Rogue River National Forest, Ore., under the guise of mining the land. (Weekly Report, p. 83)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis said the Sarena owners had protested they were not getting fair treatment from the Interior Department in the processing of the patents which were applied for in 1948 and still pending when he became solicitor in 1953. He said he considered it a "fair thing" to refer the assay "to someone in whom they had confidence." He ordered the Bureau of Mines to get together with Al Sarena and decide on an assayer "acceptable" to both. The assayer selected was the A.W. Williams Co. of Mobile, Ala. Davis said he had received a duplicate copy of the assay report and had verified it with the field representative of the Bureau of Mines before deciding to grant the patents. Neither President Eisenhower nor Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay had influenced his decision, he said.

Jan. 31 -- Davis said he was only complying with the law in granting the Al Sarena patents and defended as "normal" the company's decision to cut trees rather than dig gold on the land.

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) said Davis was under pressure from Congressmen while weighing his decision. He said that was a "shabby and shoddy way for government to operate."

TELEVISION INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On television.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Chairman George C. McConaughy of the Federal Communications Commission said more than 90 percent of the American people are now within range of at least one television station and 75 percent can get two or more. He said that since the freeze on new stations was lifted in 1952 the number of TV stations has increased from 108 to 440.

Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.) urged revision of television patterns to give more uniform TV coverage throughout the country. Philbin said there should be more uniformity of reception "so that as nearly as possible everyone in the country owning a television set can enjoy all the programs."

Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said the FCC was following a policy that is forcing ultra high frequency (UHF) television stations out of business. He said by allowing very high frequency (VHF) stations to move into towns where there are only UHF stations, the viewers switch to VHF. McConaughy said the commission is following present policies only until a study of the "intermixture" of both UHF and VHF stations in the same community is completed.

MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Jan. 31 released a report (S Rept 1465) on Merchant Marine training and education stating:

Between 1,000 and 1,600 officers are needed in the Merchant Marine but only 450 of them are graduated each year.

Federal aid to state Merchant Marine academies "should be continued at least at the present level."

HR 6043, which would give permanent status to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., should be passed.

BACKGROUND -- The study was made under a resolution (S Res 35) passed July 25, 1955. HR 6043 was passed by the House May 17, 1955, and reported (S Rept 1090) in the Senate July 22, 1955.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 30 issued a report (S Rept 1463) on youth employment and juvenile delinquency recommending:

A "significant expansion" of school guidance services, with vocational and educational guidance available to every child on an individual basis.

Broadening of school curriculum offerings for non-academic pupils.

Expanded work-school opportunities for young people.

More educational experimentation in using part-time jobs for "educational and personal growth."

Amendment of the Wagner-Peyser Act (PL 30 -- 73rd Congress) to provide employment services for part-time as well as full-time jobs for young people.

Establishment of consultant services by the Department of Labor to help communities combat youth unemployment.

Better community facilities to bridge the gap from school to work, with continuous guidance services.

Greater exchange of information between communities on youth employment projects.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee issued an interim report (S Rept 61) in March, 1955, following hearings in major cities. (1955 Almanac, p. 498)

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Civil Defense.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Atomic Energy Commissioner Willard F. Libby said radioactive fallout from a nuclear superbomb could blanket an area as big as 100,000 square miles under windy conditions. Libby said the bomb and other modern weapons could kill 85 percent of those living within 12 miles of the blast.

Feb. 1 -- Rep. Walter R. Riehlman (R N.Y.) said he feels Civil Defense officials should be given readier access to pertinent information so they can tell people how to protect themselves against atomic attack.

Dr. A. G. Hill, scientific director of the Weapons Evaluation Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the lag in U.S. defenses was due to concentration on offense. Hill said an early warning system against aircraft is being developed to give three to four hours notice, but that a new system is needed to warn against long range intercontinental ballistics missiles. "The ultimate goal on warning against...(missiles)...might be 15 minutes," Hill said.

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program. (Weekly Report, p. 106)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation said the disability provisions involved "a wholly new and different concept." He said "the end result" might be compulsory health insurance.

Kenneth R. Morefield of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association said that temporary or migrant workers should be excluded from Social Security coverage because of the difficulty of keeping track of them.

Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse wrote that the Department favored coverage for landowners who operate their property through sharecroppers. Committee Member Walter F. George (D Ga.) said he would introduce an amendment to that effect.

George Conitz of the Farmers Liberty League said he opposed Social Security coverage of farm operators and employees.

Dr. Joseph M. Babcock of the American Optometric Association favored coverage for optometrists. Dr. J.A. McCallam of the American Veterinary Medical Association opposed coverage for self-employed veterinarians.

Jan. 31 -- Henry L. Bridges, North Carolina State auditor, and Mayor R. H. Jennings of Orangeburg, S.C., recommended coverage of firemen and policemen.

Feb. 1 -- The American Bar Association wrote that preliminary results of a poll of its members favored compulsory Social Security coverage for self-employed lawyers if they could not get it on an optional basis. The result represented a reversal of ABA's earlier position.

Walter A. Slowinski of the District of Columbia Bar Association said the association had unanimously endorsed compulsory coverage for lawyers. Harry C.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- Feb 7 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Television.
- 8 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On the nominations of Sigurd Anderson to the Federal Trade Commission and Rear Adm. H. Arnold Karo to the directorship of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On S 923 to restrict the use of liquor advertisements.

HOUSE

- Feb 7 Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee -- Civil Defense.
- 7 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On health legislation.
- 14 Un-American Activities -- Subversives in the government.

JOINT

- Feb 7 Atomic Energy -- Peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Lamberton, National Lawyers Guild, in urging lawyer coverage, said: "It is unsound that those who need the protection most and are the poorest risks should come in while the best risks stay out."

Vernon Herndon of the American Hotel Association opposed extending of Social Security taxes on tips of hotel employees on grounds it would be difficult to administer.

Feb. 2 -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said the age at which women qualify for payments should be lowered to 60 instead of 62.

E. Russell Bartley of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, said "the situation is getting out of hand" when Congress keeps increasing benefits. He attacked the disability provision as "a big step toward socialized medicine. This proposal might encourage certain individuals to become or remain disabled," he said.

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the President's Economic Report. (Weekly Report, p. 85)

BACKGROUND -- Committee Chairman, Paul Douglas (D Ill.), Jan. 23 announced the Committee would depart from its previous practice of having panel discussions on the Report, and instead would hear individual witnesses.

Six Republican members of the Committee in a joint statement Jan. 28 said the change was "almost certain to throw the considerations of the Committee into the realms of narrow partisan politics." They said the Democrats had called a "group of politicians" to alternate with Administration witnesses at the hearings.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 30 -- Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Ad-

visers, testified at a closed session. Following a practice established in 1955, the Committee said Burns would edit his testimony before it was made public.

Jan. 31 -- Robert R. Nathan, Washington economic consultant who served under Democratic administrations, said there was a "basic inconsistency" between the economic assumptions of the budget and the Economic Report. Whereas the report forecast rising output and income in 1956, the budget was based on assumptions by which unemployment would rise to the four-million mark by the end of the year, he said. "If the budget estimates of receipts fully reflect the Administration's economic expectations," Nathan said, "then there must be serious concern about the economic outlook. On the other hand if the views expressed in the Economic Report properly reflect the views of the Administration, then the estimates of receipts are understated."

Nathan agreed with the President's recommendation "that an early reduction of taxes cannot be justified." His reasons were that "too many essential government services are sadly inadequate," such as schools, housing, roads and health. Nathan endorsed the President's request for stand-by authority to impose consumer credit controls, though he said they would "very likely not be needed in 1956." He said consumer credit was "tremendously over expanded" in 1955, but added it would not "exert as strong a stimulating force in 1956 as it did in 1955."

Nathan also urged tax relief for lower income groups, with revenue losses made up by eliminating dividend credits and by "closing some of the many loopholes" in the tax laws.

Feb. 1 -- Douglas said the President's budget message assumed the nation's economy in the year ahead was going to level off at the point reached in the last three months of 1955. That would mean rising unemployment because of normal growth in population and increasing productivity, he said. The Budget Bureau had become "a prophet of doom and gloom," Douglas said.

Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes disputed the suggestion, saying that in making up the budget "we have to be on more firm ground than in estimating economic trends."

Feb. 2 -- Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Assn. said he expected both spending and revenue to be larger in fiscal 1957 than indicated in the budget. He agreed with Douglas, however, that if the economic assumptions upon which Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said the budget was based were correct, unemployment would grow to about five million by the end of 1956.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 108)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Service Commission admitted they erred in citing as grounds for withholding information a 1789 law which authorized heads of executive departments to prescribe regulations for "preservation of the records" of their departments. (The Subcommittee contended earlier the law did not apply to either ICC or CSC, but only to executive departments such as State, Justice or Agriculture.)

Jan. 27 -- Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Federal Power Commission said a Congressman with access to his agency's inner workings could make \$1 million profit in two years on the stock market.

Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board said his agency gave the press and public "full information" on all its activities. Subcommittee members praised Mr. Leedom for his "fish-bowl philosophy."

Jan. 31 -- Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission said the SEC was an independent agency and bound by President Eisenhower's letter stating the executive department may withhold certain confidential matters from disclosure. "The principles of law in the May 17 letter were deemed applicable to SEC," Armstrong said.

Byron D. Woodside, director of the SEC's Corporation Finance Division said "it would be impossible to have any frank and forthright discussion of a business problem...if everything that was said...became a matter of public scrutiny."

Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said "we have hopes the emphasis will change to where you would have to justify withholding."

CARGO PREFERENCE ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On administration and operation of the Cargo Preference Act. (PL 664 -- 83rd Congress)

BACKGROUND -- 1954 Almanac, p. 515.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Gwynn Garnett, Foreign Agricultural Service Administrator of the Department of Agriculture, said he favored repeal of the Act. He said it would remove foreign objections to buying surplus American commodities.

Feb. 1 -- Garnett denied Committee charges that the United States was the victim of a "gigantic squeeze play" by some foreign nations refusing to buy American surplus unless they could handle it in their own ships and get the freight charges. He proposed the Act be made permissive and not mandatory, with the United States paying the freight bill on all cargo moved in American vessels. "There's nothing moving now, anyway, so there would be no loss to American shipping," he said.

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) suggested the Agriculture Department give away the surplus and pay all the freight as well.

Feb. 2 -- Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, said the State Department "historically" objected to cargo preference laws, but would not make any statement now of its position because it was still "gathering experience" on the law's workings.

POSTAL OPERATIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Post Office and Postal Operations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 30 released a report on the management, decentralization and reorganization of the Post Office Department. The report:

Estimated net reduction in operating deficit of the Post Office from 1953 to 1955 at \$62,327,000.

Urged "careful consideration" to the "actual necessity" for appointment of regional directorates.

Recommended that district managers in areas also having regional directors assume capacity of service representatives for the regional directors.

Urged completion of regional organization system so that its final effectiveness could be determined.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Post Office Department Jan. 30 said Subcommittee data, "standing alone, could lead to incorrect inferences." It said decentralization "was badly needed when the present Administration undertook it," and added that the "district manager represents the backbone of the entire regionalization system."

GOVERNMENT MANPOWER

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 29 released a report on manpower management in the federal government, approved by the full Committee Feb. 2. The report:

Claimed "a payroll reduction, in four months (after August, 1955) of over 38,000 civilian employees in the continental United States," a saving of \$160 million when projected for a year.

Recommended continued Congressional efforts, rather than sporadic investigations, to promote better manpower utilization.

Urged adoption of legislation requiring executive departments to estimate additional employees needed under pending legislation.

Congressional Briefs

CHALLENGE

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Jan. 27 ruled the House Un-American Activities Committee went beyond its investigatory powers in probing the background of John T. Watkins, Rock Island, Ill., AFL-CIO United Auto Workers organizer, as far back as 1942.

APPROVAL

The Assistant to the President, Sherman Adams, Jan. 29 told a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee President Eisenhower indicated approval of a proposal by former President Herbert Hoover to create an administrative vice president as a means of relieving the President of some of his burdens.

DECLINE

The Senate-House Committee on Nonessential Federal Spending Jan. 30 reported the federal civil payroll totaled 2,343,688 in December, 1955, a decline of 18,470 compared with November.

NICKEL

The House Government Operations Special Government Activities Subcommittee Feb. 1 asked Edmund F. Mansure to testify again about the Nicaro nickel project operated by the government in Cuba. The Subcommittee also issued a call for Randall Cremer, an executive of the Snare Manufacturing Co., one of the holders of a contract involved.

INSPECTION

John Suydam, Lindenhurst, N.J., president of the National Party Boat Owners Alliance Inc., Jan. 26 told the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee that all motor boats for hire should be subject to Coast Guard inspection.

FUNDS

The House Jan. 31 voted \$275,000 to its Committee on Un-American Activities for 1956 investigations.

RELIGION

Dr. V.T. Thayer, professor of education at the University of Virginia, Jan. 26 said cancellation of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing on religious freedom prevented the public from learning what he called the true state of affairs.

TRADE

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Jan. 29 said he would recommend early public hearings on shipment of strategic war materials to Soviet-dominated countries.

ENTHUSIASTIC

Gov. William C. Marland (D) of West Virginia Feb. 1 told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee the federal government should sell its idle synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va., to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Inc. of Cleveland to relieve serious unemployment in the area. Sens. Matthew M. Neely and Harley M. Kilgore and Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey, Robert C. Byrd and M.G. Burnside, all Democrats, agreed.

CANCELLATION

Rep. Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.) Jan. 31 told the House Foreign Affairs Committee it should approve a resolution (H J Res 309) asking the President to cancel or amend the "status of forces" treaties permitting trials of U.S. servicemen in foreign courts.

DELAY

The Senate Judiciary Committee Jan. 30 deferred until Feb. 20 action on a measure (S J Res 112) by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) to appoint special counsel from outside the Justice Department to defend the government in the Dixon-Yates damage suit. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. failed to appear to testify as scheduled.

CORRECTION

Page 106, under Farm Program, paragraph three, second column, should read: M.W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Assn., St. Paul, Minn., said price supports should be continued because of their great value to farmers. He said, as a grain elevator manager, it made no difference to him if the government withdrew from the commodity market.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

Congress Jan. 30 sent to the President a revised bill (HR 7871) increasing funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans.

- HR 7871 -- Reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1633) Jan. 6.
- Passed by the House, by voice vote, amended, Jan. 18. (Weekly Report, p. 84)
- S 2960 -- Reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 1405) Jan. 19.
- HR 7871 -- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, amended, Jan. 20. (Weekly Report, p. 109)
- Conference report (H Rept 1685) agreed to Jan. 27 by the Senate and Jan. 30 by the House on voice votes.
- PL 402 -- Signed into law Feb. 2.

HR 7871 gave the Small Business Administration an additional \$100 million for disaster loans, and set a maximum interest rate of 3 percent. The SBA's separate disaster and business loan funds were continued.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted in final form by Congress, HR 7871:

Increased SBA disaster loan funds from \$25 million to \$125 million.

Raised the authorization for SBA's revolving fund to \$375 million (from \$275 million).

Specified government interest rates of 3 percent for disaster loans.

Continued separate disaster and business loan funds.

Set a 20-year limit on all types of disaster loans, including renewals and extensions.

CONFERENCE -- Conferees agreed to the House's provisions for separate authorities for disaster and business loans. The Senate version had combined them into a single fund. The House provision for a \$100 million increase was agreed to, instead of the Senate's proposal for a \$35 million increase for a combined fund. The Senate agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1685) Jan. 27, the House Jan. 30.

RUSSIAN RIVER

The Senate Feb. 2 passed, by voice vote without amendment, a bill (HR 7930) to raise the authorization for the first stage of the Russian River project in California from \$11,522,000 to \$12,687,000.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1394) by the Senate Public Works Committee Jan. 16.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 7930 was in the same form as passed by the House Jan. 12. (Weekly Report, p. 57)

FHA DISASTER LOANS

The Senate Feb. 2 passed, by voice vote without amendment, a bill (H J Res 471) to enable owners of new homes to get loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration for repair of damage caused by disasters.

BACKGROUND -- A similar resolution (S J Res 113) was reported (S Rept 1406) by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Jan. 19.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, H J Res 471 was in the same form as passed by the House Jan. 25. (Weekly Report, p. 109)

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FUNDS

The House Jan. 31 adopted, by a roll-call vote of 385-1, a resolution (H Res 352) authorizing the Committee on Un-American Activities to spend up to \$275,000 in the conduct of its investigations. The Committee was granted \$225,000 in probe funds in 1955. There was no debate on the measure. Rep. Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), the lone dissenter later said he had voted against giving the Committee more money because "they go out and smear people right and left, and then you have to go out and scrub it off." (For voting, see chart p. 134)

POLIO VACCINE

The Senate Feb. 2 passed, by voice vote without debate, a bill (S 2990) to extend until June 30, 1957, the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955.

BACKGROUND -- S 2990 was reported Jan. 25 (S Rept 1446) by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 107) S Rept 1446 said sufficient vaccine "is expected to be available by or before June 30, 1957" to immunize the approximately 65 million children and expectant mothers in the United States. Some 10 million persons already have received "at least" partial immunization, the report said, with four million vaccinations provided for through the government's program. (1955 Almanac, p. 259)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2990:

Set a June 30, 1957, expiration date on the 1955 act, which authorized federal grants to states for immunization of children under 20 years of age and expectant mothers.

FARM GAS EXEMPTION

The House Jan. 31 suspended the rules and passed, by a 387-0 roll-call vote without amendment, a bill (HR 8780) to exempt farmers from federal excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels for on-the-farm use. (For voting, see chart p. 134)

HR 8780 would give farmers an estimated \$60 million in tax relief each year.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8780 was reported Jan. 26 (H Rept 1684) by the House Ways and Means Committee. President Eisenhower Jan. 9 asked Congress to pass such legislation as part of his nine-point farm program. (Weekly Report, p. 29)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 8780: Provided annual refunds, payable by the federal government directly to farmers, of the federal excise tax (currently two cents a gallon) on gasoline used "on a farm for farming purposes."

Provided a similar exemption from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel and special motor fuels used on a farm for farming purposes.

Made the exemptions effective Jan. 1, 1956.

Provided a civil penalty for excessive claims for refunds on gasoline.

DEBATE -- Jan. 30 -- No opposition to the bill was expressed. Some Representatives said the bill would provide only a small amount of relief to farmers caught in a "severe" price-cost squeeze.

Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) -- "The average weekly tax relief that the individual American farmer would realize from this measure is in the neighborhood of 23 cents."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "I do not consider this to be a tax-reduction measure, but an act of simple equity designed to correct a longstanding injustice against the American farmer."

NAVY SHIPS

The House Feb. 1 passed, by a 358-3 roll-call vote, an amended bill (HR 7993) to authorize a \$1.5 billion Navy shipbuilding program for fiscal 1957. (For voting, see chart p. 134)

BACKGROUND -- HR 7993 was reported by the House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1665) Jan. 24.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7993 authorized:

\$1 billion for 22 combat vessels: one aircraft carrier of the Forrestal class, one nuclear-powered light cruiser, four guided missile frigates, eight guided missile destroyers, six nuclear-powered submarines, two destroyer escorts.

\$22 million for an ammunition ship.

\$20 million for landing and service craft.

\$306 million for converting four aircraft carriers, five light cruisers, one submarine, one landing craft carrier, one transport, one seaplane tender and six escort ships.

\$22 million for a nuclear reactor to power an aircraft carrier.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.) -- Delete authorization for constructing aircraft carrier, Feb. 1. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "This bill... represents the transition of our Navy from conventional power to nuclear power. It also represents the transition from conventional weapons to guided missiles."

Crumpacker (R Ind.) -- "I cannot see any justification for authorizing another carrier of this (Forrestal) type at this time. Let us wait awhile until we have had some experience with those already authorized...."

NATURAL GAS

Senate debate continued on a bill (S 1853) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. Senators agreed unanimously to limit debate and start voting on the bill Feb. 6.

Debate began Jan. 16. (Weekly Report, p. 108)
Jan. 27 -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Announced the failure of his efforts to reach "a workable compromise" with the bill's supporters that would give "adequate protection" to consumers against "unjustifiable increases" in natural gas prices.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "This bill is not going to stimulate the exploration of new (gas) wells so much as it will stimulate the profits on those wells and those reserves now in existence." A five-cent increase in the cost of gas at the wellhead will cost consumers \$300 million a year.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- "We in Maine have no natural gas at the present time and our people would like to have it.... I am definitely convinced, after talking with persons in all phases of the business, that if utility regulation (of gas producers) is continued...we will not get a supply at any price."

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- The "major fallacy" of the bill's opponents is in failing to realize that if it is defeated, producers will sell their gas within their state at higher prices than they could get under federal utility-rate regulation. Already, producers "are withholding their new reserves from interstate commerce...nine out of 16 major pipelines already are unable to acquire sufficient additional gas to replace the supplies that are depleted."

Jan. 30 -- Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "We (in Vermont) want gas and feel sure that we have a better chance of getting it if the pipelines are full than if new production is slowed down or diverted to intrastate uses, as may be expected from full...federal control."

Jan. 31 -- Pat McNamara (D Mich.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Spoke against the bill, arguing that consumers cannot be protected "by regulating one or two parts of a monopolistic system and leaving the other parts unregulated" (Hennings).

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Supported the bill on grounds that "free and unregulated competition in the production of natural gas would inevitably redound to the consumer's benefit" (Saltonstall).

Feb. 1 -- William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- Denied that the natural gas industry is "free enterprise as we Americans know it" and said the bill's regulatory provisions would tell the Federal Power Commission to "put the stamp of approval upon what the producers of gas have already determined shall be the price."

Feb. 2 -- Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- Charged the bill was contrary to the consumer's interest.

'CONFLICT OF INTEREST' RAISED

Sen. Morse Jan. 31 said that in his judgment, "no Member of the Senate has the ethical right to vote for the gas bill if he has any conflict of interest from his own economic standpoint, involving gas and oil production." He pointed out that, under the rules, no Senator was required to vote unless ordered to by vote of his colleagues.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), president of Kerr-McGee Oil Industries Inc., Feb. 2 told reporters he had a "right and a duty", as a representative of his state, to vote on every issue before the Senate. He said he would vote for S 1853.

In 1950 he voted, without challenge, for a similar gas bill that later was vetoed by then President Harry S. Truman. (1950 Almanac, p. 598)

CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 3, 4, 5.)

Approval Given to Eliminate Farm Gas Tax, Grant Committee Funds, Authorize Naval Ships

1. Farm Machinery Gas Tax (HR 8780). Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from paying excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels for farm use. Passage of bill under suspension of rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 258 "yeas" required.) Passed 387-0, Jan. 31. (See story, p. 132.)
2. Un-American Activities Committee Funds (H Res 352) Grant \$275,000 to the Committee on Un-American Activities for its investigations. Adopted, 385-1, Jan. 31. (See story, p. 132.)
3. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 7993). Authorize \$1.4 billion Navy shipbuilding and ship-modernization program. Passed, 358-3, Feb. 1. (See story, p. 133.)

KEY

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Y | Record Vote For (yea). | N | Record Vote Against (nay). |
| V | Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. | X | Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against. |
| - | Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.) | ? | Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll. |

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	1	2	3	Vote No.	1	2	3	Vote No.	1	2	3
Yea	387	385	359	Yea	207	204	190	Yea	180	181	169
Nay	0	1	3	Nay	0	1	2	Nay	0	0	1

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				IDAHO				IOWA			
3 Andrews D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	23 Doyle D. . . .	Y	Y	?	4 Flynn D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray R.	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Hiestand R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Forrester D. . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson R. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	25 Hillings R. . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Crumpacker R. . .	Y	Y	N
2 Grant D.	Y	Y	Y	20 Hinchaw R. . .	?	?	?	7 Lanham D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D. .	Y	Y	Y	19 Hollifield D. .	Y	Y	?	2 Pilcher D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck R. . . .	Y	Y	?
8 Jones D.	Y	Y	Y	22 Holt R.	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Kains D.	Y	Y	Y	18 Hoamer R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Wilson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	17 King D.	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y				
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb R. . .	Y	Y	Y	ILLINOIS				5 Cunningham R. .	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough R. .	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen R.	Y	Y	Y	6 Dolliver R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D.	Y	?	Y	26 Roosevelt D. . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross R.	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				19 Chipfield R. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Gathings D. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Aspinall D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	25 Gray D.	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen R.	?	?	?
4 Harris D.	Y	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth R. . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack D.	?	?	?	4 LeCompte R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D.	Y	Y	Y	2 Hill R.	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwengel R. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	24 Price D.	?	?	?	2 Talle R.	Y	Y	?
6 Norrell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT				14 Reed R.	?	?	?	KANSAS			
3 Trimble D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Cretella R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Avery R.	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA				1 Dodd D.	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 George R.	Y	Y	Y
7 Allen R.	Y	Y	Y	4 Marano R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	18 Valde R.	?	?	?	5 Hope R.	?	?	?
6 Baldwin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Patterson R. . .	?	?	?	23 Vursell R. . . .	?	?	?	4 Rees R.	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle D.	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadlak R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County				2 Scrivner R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown R. .	Y	Y	Y	7 Bowler D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith R.	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	DELAWARE				12 Boyle D.	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY			
11 Johnson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL McDowell D. .	Y	?	Y	13 Church R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf D.	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R. . .	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				1 Dawson D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D.	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon D. . . .	?	?	?	2 Natcher D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Cramer R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Hoffman R. . . .	Y	Y	?	7 Perkins D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R. . . .	?	?	?	4 Fascell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski D. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Robeson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Haley D.	Y	Y	Y	4 McVey R.	Y	Y	Y	8 Siler R.	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D. . . .	?	?	?	5 Herlong D. . . .	?	?	Y	3 Murray D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence D.	Y	Y	?
27 Sheppard D. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Matthews D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts D.	Y	Y	?
12 Siak D.	Y	Y	Y	6 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA			
13 Teague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Sikes D.	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheahan R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs D.	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt R.	?	?	?	GEORGIA				9 Yates D.	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks D.	Y	Y	?
30 Wilson R. . . .	?	?	?	8 Blitch D.	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA				1 Hebert D.	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair R.	Y	Y	Y	8 Long D.	Y	Y	Y
				5 Davis D.	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer R. . . .	Y	Y	Y				

CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 3, 4, 5.)

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3	
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y	Y	NEBRASKA	2 Chase R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain D. . .	Y	Y	?	5 Richards D. . .	?	?	?
5 Passman D. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Harrison R. . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
7 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
3 Willis D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Weaver R. . . .	Y	Y	?	12 Shuford D. . .	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE				NEVADA	AL Young R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Barry R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 Marrow R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Burdick R. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Love R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Bass R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger R. . .	Y	Y	?	TENNESSEE				
2 Nelson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY	11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y	OHIO				2 Baker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				3 Auchincloss R. .	Y	Y	?	9 Ashley D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Bass D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
2 Devereux R. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Canfield R. . .	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Cooper D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	?	5 Frelinghuysen R.	Y	Y	Y	13 Baumhart R. .	Y	Y	Y	9 Davis D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
7 Friedel D. . . .	Y	Y	?	2 Hand R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Evins D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
3 Gornatz D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Kean R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R.	?	?	Y	3 Frazier D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
6 Hyde R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Oumars R. . . .	?	?	?	11 Bolton, O.P. R.	?	?	Y	7 Murray D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
5 Lankford D. . .	Y	Y	?	10 Rodina D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Priest D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	13 Sieminski D. .	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece R. . . .	?	?	?	
MASSACHUSETTS				4 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger R. .	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS				
6 Bates R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	14 Tumulty D. . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Alger R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
2 Boland D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Widnall R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays D. . . .	Y	Y	?	14 Bell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
10 Curtis R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	Y	15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
4 Donahue D. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Walverton R. . .	?	Y	Y	2 Hess R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson D. .	Y	Y	?	
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO	AL Dempsey D. . .	Y	Y	10 Jenkins R. . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Dias D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
7 Lane D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Dawdy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
8 Macdonald D. .	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK	3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	4 McCulloch R. .	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	37 Cole R. . . .	Y	Y	?	17 McGregor R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Gentry D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
12 McCormack D. .	Y	Y	Y	26 Gamble R. . . .	?	?	?	23 Minshall R. . .	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
9 Nicholson R. . .	Y	Y	Y	27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilgore D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
11 O'Neill D. . .	?	?	?	32 Kearney R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	Y	15 Kilgore D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
3 Philbin D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	38 Keating R. . .	Y	Y	?	1 Scherer R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
5 Rogers R. . . .	Y	Y	?	33 Kilburn R. . .	Y	Y	?	21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman D. . . .	Y	?	Y	
13 Wigglesworth R.	Y	Y	Y	40 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Varys R. . . .	?	?	?	11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
MICHIGAN				30 O'Brien D. . .	?	?	?	OKLAHOMA				4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-	
12 Bennett R. . .	Y	Y	Y	39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
8 Bentley R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	42 Pillian R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	Y	
10 Cederberg R. .	Y	Y	Y	41 Radwan R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson D. .	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
18 Dandero R. . .	Y	Y	Y	43 Reed R. . . .	Y	Y	?	5 Jarman D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
5 Ford R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	35 Riehlman R. .	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
6 Hayworth D. . .	Y	Y	Y	28 St. George R. .	Y	Y	Y	6 Wickersham D. .	Y	Y	Y	10 Thornberry D. .	Y	Y	Y	
4 Hoffman R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	36 Taber R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	OREGON				12 Wright D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y	Y	31 Taylor R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Coon R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	UTAH				
11 Knox R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Wainwright R. .	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Dawson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
2 Meader R. . . .	?	?	?	29 Wharton R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Dixon R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
9 Thompson R. . .	Y	Y	?	34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT				
7 Wolcott R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	New York City	8 Anfuso D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Prouty R. . .	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				5 Bosch R. . . .	?	?	?	30 Vacancy. . . .				VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs D. . . .	?	Y	Y	24 Buckley D. . .	?	?	?	17 Bush R. . . .	Y	Y	?	4 Abbt D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
15 Dingell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg R. . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Broyles R. . .	Y	Y	Y	
17 Griffiths D. . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Couder R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	25 Clark D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
16 Lesinski D. . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Davidson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	29 Corbett R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
1 Machrowicz D. .	Y	Y	?	7 Delaney D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
14 Rabaut D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	23 Dollinger D. .	Y	Y	?	28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	?	9 Jennings D. .	Y	Y	Y	
MINNESOTA				18 Donovan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y	?	6 Poff R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
7 Andersen R. . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Dorn R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Flood D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
1 Andresen R. . .	Y	Y	Y	22 Vacancy. . . .				27 Fulton R. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
8 Blatnik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	25 Fina R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Tuck D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
5 Judd R. . . .	Y	Y	?	6 Holtzman D. . .	Y	Y	Y	7 James R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON				
9 Knutson D. . . .	Y	Y	?	10 Kelly D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
6 Marshall D. . . .	Y	Y	N	19 Klein D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Kelley D. . . .	?	?	?	5 Horan R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
4 McCarthy D. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Latham R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 King R. . . .	?	?	?	3 Mack R. . . .	?	?	?	
2 O'Hara R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	13 Multer D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell R. .	?	?	?	AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	Y	
3 Wier D. . . .	Y	N	Y	16 Powell D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
MISSISSIPPI				15 Ray R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Mumma R. . . .	?	?	?	6 Tollefson R. . .	Y	Y	Y	
1 Abernethy D. . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Rooney D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	?	2 Westland R. . .	Y	Y	Y	
6 Colmer D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Zelenko D. . .	?	?	?	14 Rhodes D. . .	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander D. . .	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
2 Whitten D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Borden D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	18 Simpson R. . .	Y	Y	?	4 Burnside D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
4 Williams D. . . .	Y	Y	?	1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
5 Winstead D. . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Carlyle D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter D. . . .	?	?	?	5 Kee D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
MISSOURI				5 Chatham D. . . .	?	?	?	Philadelphia				1 Malloch D. . .	?	?	?	
5 Bolling D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley D. . . .	Y	Y	?	1 Barrett D. . . .	?	?	?	2 Staggers D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
9 Cannon D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne D. . . .	Y	Y	?	WISCONSIN				
8 Carnahan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Durham D. . . .	?	?	?	4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y	?	8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
4 Christopher D. .	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				2 Granahan D. . .	?	?	?	2 Davis R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
2 Curtis R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander D. . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	?	9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	
6 Hull D. . . .	Y	?	Y	3 Borden D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Laird R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
10 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND				10 O'Konski R. .	Y	Y	Y	
1 Karsten D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Carlyle D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Reuss D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
11 Maulder D. . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Chatham D. . . .	?	?	?	1 Forand D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	
7 Short R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley D. . . .	Y	Y	?	SOUTH CAROLINA				6 Van Pelt R. . .	Y	Y	Y	
3 Sullivan D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y	Y	
MONTANA				6 Durham D. . . .	?	?	?	3 Dorn D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Zablocki D. . .	?	?	?	
2 Fjare R. . . .	Y	Y	Y					6 McMillan D. . .	Y	Y	?	WYOMING				
1 Metcalf D. . . .	Y	Y	Y									AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	Y	

PROSPERITY -- "In these prosperous days, youngsters are really getting married early. Reminds me of a family I know. The son is 17, and he'd been threatening to elope if they didn't okay his marriage to a 16-year-old. So finally they gave in. At the wedding, when they got to the part of the ceremony where the boy repeats after the minister, 'With all my worldly goods, I thee endow,' the mother turned to the father and whispered, 'There goes Junior's bicycle.'" -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Jan. 29 radio script.

BREAKFASTS -- "The annual round of breakfast, luncheon and dinner meetings has gotten into full swing for the Members of Congress.... Last year...I stated that the coffee at the breakfasts was often as cold as the juice should have been while the juice was an uninviting lukewarm.... This difficulty appears to have been overcome this year. The present trouble is with the sausage and (excuse the expression) scrambled eggs. Neither measure up to New Jersey standards. However, everyone has a good time, and much is accomplished." -- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) Jan. 27 newsletter.

DULLES STATEMENT -- "Regardless of the hullabaloo over Mr. Dulles' interview in Life Magazine, the United States today is not at war and Americans are not dying on the battlefield...the inept talkativeness of another Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, indicating that America would not defend South Korea, virtually invited the Communist aggression of 1950." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) Jan. 25 release.

"Mr. Dulles' unfortunate remarks regarding the 'brink of war' policy have had several damaging effects... they have given our allies and the uncommitted nations of the world a false picture of our intentions.... The article...has dealt a serious blow to the bipartisan cooperation which is the foundation of our foreign policy." -- Rep. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) Jan. 26 newsletter.

"The best thing to be done is for Mr. Dulles to openly admit that he has been highly pleased with his own operations but probably shouldn't have bragged about them so much." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) Jan. 27 newsletter.

"At least our Republican Secretary of State had sense enough to recognize the brink when he saw it.... I wonder if our friends on the other side had sense enough to recognize the brink in 1950...." -- Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) Jan. 25 release.

SCHOOL AID -- "Our schools are about to be plunged into a program of socialistic controls, lured by the sugar-coated poison of 'federal aid to education'.... Many areas have never tried to build up an educational system, as we have done in California.... The fanatical approach to federal aid of the professional education lobbyists and their New Deal accomplices seems destined to kill all aid to schools or else subvert our schools to federal control." -- Rep. James B. Utt (R Calif.) Feb. 2 release.

TAX FORMS -- "There is no reason why the average American -- with comparatively simple tax information to write up -- should continue to have to consult all sorts of experts in the process.... There is just too much federal 'gobbledygook'. Many federal officials still write their basic instructions and directions...in language that would take a Ph.D., C.P.A., or lawyer to understand." -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) Jan. 26 newsletter.

AL SARENA -- "By conservative estimate the Al Sarena Mining Co. of Mobile, Ala., will realize a profit of over 9,000 percent from the sale of Oregon timber standing on mining claims of questionable worth, granted to them by the Interior Department.... And so -- with apologies to Joyce Kilmer --

I thought that I would never see
A mining claim that was a tree.
Mines are mined by fools -- we see
While Al Sarena mines the trees!"

-- Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.) Jan. 30 newsletter.

DAMS -- "Never before in world history has a government solemnly announced that it was too poor to afford for its own people something which it was willing to finance for another country.... If it is our debt that keeps us from financing a high dam on the Snake River, how can we finance a still higher dam on the Nile River in Egypt?.... I wonder if one major factor in this amazing situation is the fact that no private utility company evidently covets the site on the Nile, while a very influential private-power corporation already has a half-nelson on the site along the Snake River." -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) Jan. 27 release.

"The building of the Nile Dam...has long been agreed upon.... A great many of us cannot understand why Egypt, India, France and other countries get these dams free by the use of United States taxpayers' money -- while U.S. citizens pay for their own projects.... It would appear...that Americans are just step-children in their own country and must eat at third and fourth tables because all the rest of the world must be treated as our guests." -- Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) Jan. 28 newsletter.

BUDGET -- "Isn't it interesting to note that whereas the expenditures for each of the services are being reduced hundreds of millions of dollars in the year 1956, plans to increase them are announced for 1957.... This Administration has boasted, and no doubt will continue to boast, that it has achieved a balanced budget despite a tax reduction. It is crystal clear that this has been done in one way and one way only -- by reducing the military strength of the United States." -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Jan. 27 release.

FOREIGN AID -- "...the billions sunk into foreign aid could have been put to much better use.... I think that over all, the bulk of the money has not brought this nation the return that was expected.... Helping another nation to its feet is one thing, but doing its walking for it is still another." -- Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) Feb. 2 newsletter.

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix . . . (Jan. 23-29)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-31

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-32

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 392

HR 1768 -- Provide relief of Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District and persons whose properties abut on federal government's right-of-way for Harvey Canal in Louisiana. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported May 9, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 25.

2. Sent to President

HR 5844 -- Increase fee for executing application for passport from \$1 to \$3. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 12, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar, amended, Jan. 16. House concurred in Senate amendments Jan. 25.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 890 -- Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. MARTIN (R Pa.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Public Works reported July 26, 1955, amended. House recommitted to Public Works, Jan. 23.

S 1289 -- Establish family court in and for D.C. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 21, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 26, amended.

S J Res 115 -- Designate month of February in each year as American Heart Month. BARKLEY (D Ky.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 23. Senate passed Jan. 23.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 926 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct, operate, and maintain Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.). KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 23.

S 1261 -- Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Caven Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, New Jersey, to N.J. Turnpike Authority. SMITH (R N.J.), CASE (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House Armed Services reported Jan. 23.

S 1456 -- Amend sections 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25, amended.

S 1683 -- Amend act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172) re limiting boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 25.

S 1959 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey 6.89-acre tract of land out of a 199,959-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Houston, Harris County, Texas, to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1955, amended. House Armed Services reported Jan. 24.

S 1992 -- Provide for conveyance of certain tract of land in Madison County, Ky., to Pioneer National Monument Association. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 26, amended.

S 2624 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Fort Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. SMITH (R N.J.), CASE (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.

S 2990 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955. HILL (D Ala.), SMITH (R N.J.). Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 25.

S Con Res 65 -- Create joint congressional committee to make full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with election, succession, and duties of President and Vice President. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 27.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 7871 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 6, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate passed Jan. 20, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Jan. 25. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 27.

HR 7927 -- Extend time within which state of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. LONG (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 23.

H J Res 471 -- Permit FHA title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 25.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 2216 -- Amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.

HR 2220 -- Clarify status of citizens or nationals of Republic of the Philippines who are retired members of uniformed service and who hold offices of profit or trust under the Republic of the Philippines. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.

HR 2426 -- Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.

HR 2452 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Wisconsin. WITHROW (R Wis.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, amended.
 HR 4363 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, amended.
 HR 5657 -- Allow use of certain property in Volusia County, Fla. for civil defense purposes without payment of compensation to U.S. HERLONG (D Fla.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 26.
 HR 5862 -- Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of federal employees for recovery of fees, salaries or compensation. WATTS (D Ky.), House Judiciary reported Jan. 23.
 HR 7030 -- Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.), House Agriculture reported July 22, amended. House passed July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 26, amended.

HR 7156 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.), House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 24.
 HR 7761 -- Provide for conveyance of portion of Sharpe General Depot, Calif., to Stockton Port District. JOHNSON (R Calif.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.
 HR 7993 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, amended.
 HR 8101 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to give 25 World War II paintings to Government of New Zealand. DURHAM (D N.C.), House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.
 HR 8780 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes. COOPER (D Tenn.), House Ways and Means reported Jan. 26.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Housing & Schools
 - Safety & Health
 - Social Security
 - Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Administrative Policy
 - Immigration & Naturalization
 - International Relations
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Defense Policy
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Civil Service
 - Commemorative Congress
 - Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Crimes, Courts, Prisons
 - District of Columbia
 - Indian & Territorial Affairs
 - Land and Land Transfers
 - Post Office
 - Presidential Policy
 - General
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Banking
 - Commerce & Communications
 - Natural Resources
 - Public Works & Reclamation
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

S 3005 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for liquidation of government-held stocks of cotton, and for natural flow of American cotton into world trade channels at competitive prices -- Agriculture.
 S 3008 -- STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Gore (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provisions re cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.
 S 3027 -- SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide system of graduated price support levels for cotton and wheat based upon amounts produced -- Agriculture.
 S 3032 -- DUFF (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.), Robertson (D Va.), Byrd (D Va.), Williams (R Del.), Case (R N.J.), Smith (R N.J.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), -- 1/24/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact -- Agriculture.
 S 3034 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers -- Agriculture.
 S 3035 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.
 S 3044 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended to extend provisions of section 201 (c) and provisions of section 202 (a) and (b), re disposition of surplus dairy products, and provisions of section 204 (a) of Agricultural Act of 1954 re program for eradication of brucellosis -- Agriculture.
 S 3045 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 314 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.
 S 3046 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), as amended to eliminate the requirement of certain notices thereunder -- Agriculture.

 HR 8653 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers -- Agriculture.

in the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through Jan. 27, 1956.			This week's listing includes:	
Bills			Bills	S 3004 to S 3072 HR 8652 to HR 8873
Joint Resolutions	129	495	Resolutions	
Concurrent			S J Res 125 to 129	
Resolutions	68	206	S Con Res 65 to 68	
Simple Resolutions	201	391	S Res 190 to 201	
TOTAL	3,470	9,965	H J Res 482 to 495	
			H Con Res 205 to 206	
			H Res 387 to 391	

HR 8554 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.
 HR 8655 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.
 HR 8656 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.
 HR 8658 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.
 HR 8659 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8658.
 HR 8673 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provision re barley to-bacco farm acreage allotments under Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 -- Agriculture.
 HR 8684 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.
 HR 8685 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.
 HR 8686 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.
 HR 8687 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1954, as amended, by providing for further acceleration of brucellosis eradication program -- Agriculture.
 HR 8688 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.
 HR 8695 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.
 HR 8696 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.
 HR 8697 -- MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/23/56 -- Permit all wheat farmers (including those who plant less than 15 acres of wheat) to vote in any wheat marketing quota referendum conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture -- Agriculture.
 HR 8698 -- MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/23/56 -- Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm -- Agriculture.
 HR 8699 -- MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with public and private agencies in the development and maintenance of recreational facilities on national forests and other lands administered in connection therewith -- Agriculture.
 HR 8701 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 8703 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Protect income of cotton producers, encourage expansion of domestic and world cotton markets, and provide equitable competitive position for U.S. cotton textile industry, by establishing support level of American upland cotton at 75 percent of parity and providing for compliance payments to cooperators -- Agriculture.

HR 8720 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8721 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8734 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8735 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8736 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8737 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8746 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8747 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8751 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8698.

HR 8752 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8753 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8784 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/25/56 -- Make provision re adjustment of wheat support prices for grade -- Agriculture.

HR 8834 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8835 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8846 -- MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/26/56 -- Authorize Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to charter production cost insurance associations to insure farmers against losses resulting from farming operations -- Agriculture.

HR 8853 -- SELDEN (D Okla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide that measurement prior to planting of cotton-acreage allotments made at request of farmers shall be without cost to them -- Agriculture.

HR 8854 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to restore export markets for American cotton, prevent loss of domestic markets for American cotton, and increase acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 8858 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Appropriate funds for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of Old St. Louis, Mo., as authorized by act of May 17, 1954 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 3033 -- THYE (R Minn.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 1/24/56 -- Extend duration of Public Law 815, 81st Congress which provides for school construction assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

S 3057 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Permit apartment projects constructed under National Housing Act to provide transient or hotel-type accommodations if such accommodations were furnished in such projects prior to May 28, 1954 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3062 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to extend for 2 years the program of assistance for school construction under title III of such law -- Labor.

HR 8779 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/25/56 -- Establish a program of financial assistance to students in higher education -- Labor.

HR 8827 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only -- Ways and Means.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 3020 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for adoption by Tennessee Valley Authority of measures designed to eliminate air pollution problem in Kingston, Tenn., occasioned by operation of steam plants by such Authority -- Public Works.

HR 8676 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to formulate standards for regulating health and safety aspects -- Atomic Energy.

HR 8704 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955 -- Commerce.

HR 8748 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 1/24/56 -- Protect public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of new food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety -- Commerce.

HR 8859 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health -- Commerce.

H J Res 485 -- BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Commission on Nursing Services -- Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 3066 -- BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 1/27/56 -- Provide for adjustment in monthly rates of pensions payable to widows of Civil War veterans -- Finance.

HR 8679 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from benefits to which she is entitled under such title -- Ways and Means.

HR 8702 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide that an individual with 50 years' service may retire regardless of age, to provide increased annuities, and to increase amount of outside income which certain individuals may earn without losing the right to receive their annuities -- Commerce.

HR 8729 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that work clause shall not apply to work performed by individuals who have attained the age of 65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8814 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits payable thereunder -- Ways and Means.

HR 8828 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide new method for determining monthly compensation in computation of annuities thereunder -- Commerce.

HR 8862 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8828.

WELFARE

S 3021 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Lange (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption -- Judiciary.

S 3051 -- IVES (R N.Y.) Allott (R Colo.), -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.

HR 8863 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HR 8788 -- CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Foreign Affairs Advisory Board -- Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S J Res 128 -- SMITH (R N.J.), George (D Ga.), Wiley (R Wis.), Green (D R.I.) -- 1/27/56 -- Extend greetings to Sudan -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 192 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Barnett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Murray (D Mont.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Purcell (R Conn.), Malone (R Nev.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/25/56 -- Favor unification of Ireland -- Foreign Relations.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. Labor

HR 8681 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/23/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.

HR 8800 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/25/56 -- Create a corporation to restore normal employment in labor surplus areas of group IV classification and produce industrial development in such areas -- Labor.

HR 8809 -- MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt homeworkers in rural areas from minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that act in certain cases -- Labor.

HR 8840 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, so to permit employment of child labor in agriculture during first 2 weeks of regular school year -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 3010 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a monetary allowance in lieu of providing a headstone or marker for unmarked grave of a soldier or member or former member of armed forces -- Interior.

S 3017 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for hospitalization and treatment of members of Coast Guard and their dependents in hospitals and other medical facilities of armed forces -- Commerce.

HR 8692 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize permanent appointments in armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

HR 8693 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended in relation to refund of reenlistment bonuses -- Armed Services.

HR 8694 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps upon retirement -- Armed Services.
 HR 8709 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/23/56 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 -- (67 Stat. 177) as amended -- Armed Services.
 HR 8710 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 re advertising for bids -- Armed Services.
 HR 8811 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a monetary allowance in lieu of providing a headstone or marker for unmarked grave of a soldier or member or former member of armed services -- Armed Services.
 HR 8841 -- HEISTAND (R Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for payment of a 6-months' death gratuity to certain survivors of officers or enlisted men of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who died on active duty after October 6, 1917, and with respect to whose deaths no such gratuity was payable -- Armed Services.
 HR 8855 -- SHORT (R Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8811.

VETERANS

S 3013 -- KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend rights, benefits, and privileges granted to World War II veterans to certain citizens of U.S. who entered armed services of governments allied with U.S. during World War II, and their dependents -- Finance.
 S 3061 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 1/26/56 -- Extend Veterans' preference benefits to mothers and fathers of certain ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen upon an equal basis -- Civil Service.
 S 3067 -- LONG (D La.), Beall (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ervin (D N.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Gore (D Tenn.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Martin (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/27/56 -- Provide a one-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance -- Finance.
 HR 8680 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend provisions of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 until such time as existing laws authorizing compulsory military service cease to be effective and to provide for payment of tuition and fees of veterans receiving educational benefits under such act -- Veterans.
 HR 8691 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to make educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities -- Veterans.
 HR 8705 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend educational benefits of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to veterans of armed services who have served therein since June 27, 1950 -- Veterans.
 HR 8820 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Increase maximum amount payable by Veterans Administration for mailing or shipping charges of personal property left by any deceased veteran on Veterans' Administration property -- Veterans.
 HR 8856 -- SHORT (R Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide that under certain conditions remarried widow of veteran of World War I may be restored to compensation or pension rolls upon termination of her remarriage -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 3041 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide measure of coordination between Civil Service Retirement Act and Social Security Act -- Civil Service.
 HR 8672 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to permit retirement on full annuities, without regard to age, of those officers and employees with 30 years or more of service -- Civil Service.
 HR 8789 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.
 HR 8812 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8789.
 HR 8830 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to credit for retirement purposes accumulated and accrued annual leave and unused sick leave of persons separated from service with entitlement to immediate or deferred annuity -- Civil Service.
 HR 8831 -- CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to make applicable to Members of Congress the current provisions of section 10 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, relating to voluntary contributions -- Civil Service.

HR 8848 -- MILLER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8789.
 HR 8851 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8789.
 HR 8850 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend section 3A of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 with respect to the standard contained in paragraph (5) thereof governing salaries used in computation of annuities -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

S 3031 -- BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 1/24/56 -- Incorporate George Washington Boyhood Home -- Judiciary.
 S 3038 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps commemorating construction, at Minneapolis, Minn., of first bridge across Mississippi River -- Civil Service.
 S 3047 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge Battlefield National Park, in state of Arkansas -- Interior.
 S 3063 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine), Saltanalli (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), George (D Ga.), Capehart (R Ind.), Young (R N.D.), Robertson (D Va.), Bricker (R Ohio), Thyne (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Potter (R Mich.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for recognition of Altar of Nation, located in Cathedral of Pines, Rindge, New Hampshire, as national shrine -- Interior.
 S J Res 129 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/27/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a highway system to be known as Lewis and Clark National Tourway -- Public Works.
 HR 8826 -- BASS (R N.H.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for recognition of Altar of Nation, located in Cathedral of Pines, Rindge, N.H., as a national shrine -- Interior.
 HR 8832 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide funds for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., as authorized by act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98) -- Appropriations.
 HR 8838 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to honor city of Grand Rapids, Mich. -- Civil Service.
 H J Res 484 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 30th anniversary of official founding and launching of conservation movement for protection in public interest, of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 486 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.
 H J Res 487 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.
 H J Res 488 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.
 H J Res 489 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.
 H J Res 490 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.
 H J Res 492 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim September 17 of each year General Von Steuben Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of birth of Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 493 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.
 H J Res 494 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

CONGRESS

S 3015 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Confirm and protect right of individuals to communicate with Members of Congress -- Judiciary.
 HR 8787 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term -- House Administration.
 HR 8796 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/25/56 -- Increase amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of House of Representatives -- House Administration.
 H J Res 482 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provisions re compensation of Staff director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -- Atomic Energy.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

S J Res 125 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/25/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for establishment of office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 126 -- BYRD (D Va.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 1/25/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re balancing of budgets -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 127 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/25/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to prevent interference with and to eliminate limitations upon, the power of states to regulate health, morals, education, marriage, and good order therein -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 495 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/26/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution with respect to right of states to manage their own internal affairs -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 3018 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Revise section 3 of act of January 2, 1951, re registration of manufacturers of and dealers in gambling devices -- Commerce.

S Res 191 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize an investigation of procedure in federal condemnation cases -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 3052 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend act of April 1, 1942 to permit transfer of an action from U.S. District Court and D.C. municipal court for D.C. to municipal court for D.C. at any time prior to trial thereof. If it appears that such action will not justify a judgment in excess of \$3,000 -- D.C.

S 3053 -- NEELY (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.), Beall (R Md.) (by request) -- 1/26/56 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed -- D.C.

S 3069 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/27/56 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of General Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc. in D.C. -- D.C.

HR 8786 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 5 of act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.", as amended -- D.C.

HR 8805 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945 to afford certain preferences to businesses displaced by slum clearance or redevelopment and business property owners affected thereby -- D.C.

HR 8842 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Establish a Domestic Relations Division of U.S. District Court for D.C. -- D.C.

HR 8843 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8786.

HR 8844 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for a dual banking system in D.C. -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 3004 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian Tribal Organizations -- Interior.

HR 8754 -- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Clear title to certain Indian land -- Interior.

HR 8782 -- ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide certain allowances, and benefits to personnel of Veterans' Administration who are U.S. citizens and are assigned to Veterans' Administration office in Republic of Philippines -- Veterans.

HR 8792 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8782.

HR 8819 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8782.

HR 8833 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 8837 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend certain sections of Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to Legislature of territory of Hawaii -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 3016 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provisions for relief of Maryland Township, Carpio, N.D. -- Judiciary.

HR 8657 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568) -- Agriculture.

HR 8674 -- COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for return of certain property to city of Biloxi, Miss. -- Veterans.

HR 8678 -- FJARE (R Mont.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for relief of the town of Medicine Lake, Mont. -- Judiciary.

HR 8682 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Maine of certain lands located in such state -- Armed Services.

HR 8733 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide for relief of city of Detroit -- Judiciary.

HR 8756 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Wyoming to city of Cheyenne, Wyoming -- Operations.

HR 8785 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8657.

HR 8790 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/25/56 -- Terminate White County Bridge Commission, to transfer its assets, liabilities, functions, and authority to Commissioner of Public Roads, and authorize donation of bridge operated by Commission to certain state agencies -- Public Works.

HR 8806 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by the U.S. to city of Lindsay, Okla. -- Government Operations.

HR 8817 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to city of Corbin, Ky. -- Agriculture.

POST OFFICE

HR 8707 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of the effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.

HR 8727 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8741 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8799 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8801 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/25/56 -- Change postal classification of advertising matter -- Civil Service.

HR 8808 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8845 -- MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/26/56 -- Grant rural mail service to all patrons -- Civil Service.

HR 8847 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8852 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S 3037 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to prevent allocation of procurement contracts to certain designated geographical areas -- Government Operations.

HR 8861 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for transfer of administrative jurisdiction over Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., to Secretary of Interior and over Wilson Dam and Reservoir, Kan., to Secretary of Army -- Public Works.

H J Res 491 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize President to designate month of March in each year as National Nephrosis Month -- Judiciary.

GENERAL

S 3054 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on Arts -- Labor.

S 3055 -- BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide an adequate basis for administration of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona and Nevada -- Interior.

HR 8728 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize burial in national cemeteries of remains of certain commissioned officers of the Public Health Service -- Interior.

HR 8739 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/24/56 -- Incorporate National Music Council -- Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

S 3007 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing public debt by providing that certain receipts from the sale of capital assets of Government shall be used for such purposes -- Finance.

S 3025 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 77 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.

HR 8652 -- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for an experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8660 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend War Risk Insurance Act to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from forces of nature -- Commerce.

HR 8661 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8662 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8663 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8664 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8665 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8666 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8667 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8668 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8669 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8670 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8671 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8690 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.

HR 8700 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for certain reductions in reimbursable construction cost of the Kihittas Division of Yakima reclamation project, Washington -- Interior.

HR 8725 -- DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8726 -- DONOVAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8740 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8749 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.

HR 8783 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8793 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 77 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.

HR 8795 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8783.

HR 8797 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Promote dispersal of industrial facilities in interest of national defense -- Armed Services.

HR 8813 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize regulation of solicitation of proxies in respect of securities issued by certain banks -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8818 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/25/56 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing public debt by providing that certain receipts from sale of capital assets of Government shall be used for such purpose -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 205 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 1/23/56 -- Clarify intention of Congress with respect to insurance by Federal Housing Commissioner of certain loans for purchase and installation of bulk milk tanks on dairy farms -- Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 3039 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/24/56 -- Prevent consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft used in air commerce and military aircraft -- Commerce.
- S 3072 -- PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 1/27/56 -- Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers -- Commerce.
- HR 8723 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/24/56 -- Create a Washington Metropolitan Area Authority with certain powers over terminal and transportation facilities in Washington metropolitan area -- Commerce.
- HR 8849 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Authorize an appropriation for the development, construction, and operation of an atomic-powered railway locomotive -- Atomic Energy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 3014 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for furnishing, free of charge, of gravel from wildlife refuges to the state (political subdivision thereof) in which such a refuge is located for public road purposes -- Commerce.
- S 3036 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. -- Commerce.
- S 3042 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 184) in order to promote development of phosphate on the public domain -- Interior.
- HR 8706 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries; and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; to strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 8724 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide an annual income program for owners of small tracts of land who develop thereon approved commercial forestry, and assist in such development -- Agriculture.
- HR 8731 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.
- HR 8732 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8724.
- HR 8744 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.
- HR 8755 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.
- HR 8810 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 8839 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Protect and preserve national wildlife refuges -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 8857 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 3023 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in order that a greater number of local organizations may qualify for assistance under the provisions of such act -- Public Works.
- S 3060 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Murray (D Mont.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide 10-year program for construction and improvement of roads, trails, buildings, and utilities in national Park Service and for construction and improvement of parkways authorized by acts of Congress -- Interior.
- S Res 201 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/27/56 -- Express sense of Senate to provide funds for federal projects for hydroelectric, flood control, irrigation or navigation purposes in sums equal to amounts extended to foreign countries for same purposes -- Interior.
- HR 8675 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/23/56 -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research -- Armed Services.
- HR 8677 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize monetary contribution for flood-control accomplishments of multiple purpose Oroville Dam proposed to be constructed on Feather River by state of California -- Public Works.
- HR 8708 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/23/56 -- Determine the need for improvement of Chipola Cut-Off in Apalachicola River, Fla. via Wewahatcha -- Public Works.
- HR 8722 -- BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act re flood protection and federal contributions -- Agriculture.
- HR 8738 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.
- HR 8742 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.
- HR 8743 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/24/56 -- Waive certain provisions of law to permit Secretary of Army to acquire certain school facilities in Pollock, S.D., required to be relocated by reason of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project -- Public Works.

- HR 8750 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.
- HR 8757 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of Pescadero Creek, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.
- HR 8758 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8757.
- HR 8759 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Redwood Creek, San Mateo County, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.
- HR 8760 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize a preliminary examination and survey of streams and in vicinity of Burlingame, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.
- HR 8761 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of streams and in vicinity of South San Francisco, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.
- HR 8762 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of streams and in vicinity of San Mateo, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.
- HR 8804 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.
- HR 8807 -- KNOX (R Mich.) -- 1/25/56 -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which state of Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 8815 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize federal assistance to states and local governments for restoration of property and facilities of public park and recreational areas damaged or destroyed in major disasters -- Public Works.
- HR 8816 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize construction of flood-protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.
- HR 8829 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to facilitate acquisition of rights-of-way for federal-aid highway systems -- Public Works.
- HR 8836 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 335), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 3043 -- SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 270 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the maximum amount of deductions allowable to individuals from operation of certain businesses -- Finance.
- HR 8683 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm machinery -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8689 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for refund of internal revenue tax paid on fermented malt liquor lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of 1951 floods -- Judiciary.
- HR 8730 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/24/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8780 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8781 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8780.
- HR 8791 -- DEANE (D N.C.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 270 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce maximum amount of deductions allowable to individuals from operation of certain businesses -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8794 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that muzzle-loading pistols and revolvers shall be exempt from duty -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8798 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide certain survivor benefits received by a child under public retirement systems shall not be taken into account in determining whether the child is a dependent for income tax purposes -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8802 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exclusion from income in case of amounts withheld from retired pay of members of uniformed services pursuant to Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8803 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend paragraph 219 of Tariff Act of 1930 to remove provision that certain glass imported in boxes must be packed in units containing 50 square feet or multiples thereof -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8850 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount exempted from surtax on corporate taxable income from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and permit a corporation with income tax liability for a taxable year of less than \$100,000 to elect to pay its tax in 4 equal installments -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8864 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide an exclusion from gross income in case of damages recovered under antitrust laws -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 4 points (out of a possible 8), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--President Eisenhower says he hopes Uncle Sam can shave the mammoth \$274 billion national debt this year. When was the last time there was no federal public debt? (a) 1948; (b) 1933; (c) 1912; (d) 1836.



A--(d) 1836, surprisingly. While there have been many occasions when the federal government took in more than it paid out in a single year, it has been 120 years since it was free of all debt.

2. Q--True or false: At the rate it's going, the current Democratic-controlled 84th Congress will conduct more probes than even the so-called "investigatingest" 82nd Congress (1951-52).

A--True. According to a Congressional Quarterly survey, the 82nd Congress undertook 236 investigations during its two years; the Republican 83rd Congress held 228; while the 84th launched 176 during its first 13 months alone.

3. Q--Identify the author of the phrase, "I had rather be right than be President:" (a) Calvin Coolidge; (b) Martin Van Buren; (c) Harry Truman; (d) Henry Clay.

A--(d). When a friend urged him not to take a certain political stand because it might harm his chances for the Presidency, Henry Clay is alleged to have replied that he cared only about the rightness, not the expediency of the move, added: "I had rather be right than be President."

4. Q--True or false: About 60 cents of each \$1 Uncle Sam expects to spend next year will go for the nation's defense.

A--True. In his budget for fiscal 1957, President Eisenhower asked \$40.7 billion for "major national security" items -- armed forces, atomic energy, military aid to allies, stockpiling -- out of a total \$65.9 billion requested.

5. Q--GOP Presidential candidate Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) is a native Californian, and so are some other prominent GOP hopefuls. For four points: Name the only native Californian in this century to be nominated for President by either major party. (Hint: He has never been President.)

A--1952 Democratic nominee Adlai E. Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois, was born in Los Angeles. Ex-President Herbert Hoover's name is often associated with the Golden State, but his birthplace was Iowa.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional information may be found: (1) 59; (2) 90; (4) 59; (5) 70.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and Index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



The Week In Congress

Ike's Coattails

When the Republicans lost control of Congress in 1954, election analysts said the absence of President Eisenhower from the ticket was the principal reason. But a Congressional Quarterly survey just completed shows these losses were not due primarily to this absence but to other independent factors. The conclusion is that GOP Congressional candidates' fortunes may not be as closely tied to the President's coattails as had been supposed. In addition, a CQ analysis of Eisenhower's policy statements since 1952, shows shifts in the President's thinking on taxes and agriculture. (Page 111)

Farm Exemption

The House, searching for ways to solve the farm problem in an election year, suspended its rules and passed by a roll-call vote of 387-0, without amendment, a bill to exempt farmers from federal excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels for farm use. (Page 132)

Contempt Reversed

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington reversed a contempt conviction of John T. Watkins, a Rock Island, Ill., regional organizer for the AFL-CIO United Automobile Workers. He was cited for failing to name former Communist associates to a House committee. The court opinion said it doubted that such exposure was a valid legislative purpose. (Page 125)

Information Suppression

A House subcommittee continued its look at the availability of information from government agencies. Testimony from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Service Commission about errors in withholding information was taken. The head of the Federal Power Commission said someone with access to his agency's inner workings could make a huge profit in two years on the stock market. Other testimony varied as to whether full disclosure of activities could be granted. (Page 129)

Housing Outlook

A Senate Banking subcommittee reported the housing outlook for 1956 is not as promising as a year ago. It said there was no significant overbuilding of houses in 1955. The report said of the more than 90 percent of single-family home starts made in 1955, private sources financed 50 percent with the Veterans Administration handling 30 percent and the Federal Housing Administration the remainder. (Page 127)

Atomic Report

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee was told there should be a freer flow of atomic information and an end to the strong centralized control of the Atomic Energy Commission. The recommendations were made by the Panel on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The panel urged transfer of peacetime atomic uses to a partnership of government and independent science, industry and technology. (Page 127)

TV Inquiry

The question of pay-as-you-see TV has been put off by a Senate committee after an inquiry into major television problems. The head of the Federal Communications Commission says 90 percent of the American public has access to at least one TV station. But one dissenting voice said the FCC is following a policy which is forcing the ultra high frequency stations out of business. (Page 128)

Segregation Conference

Five southern governors came up with a program to fight the Supreme Court anti-segregation decision. It includes passage of interposition resolutions in their state legislatures, a call to Congress for aid and "other legal measures." The plan was the result of a six-hour conference. (Page 122)

Economic Report

Members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report tangled after Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) changed committee procedure. Republicans said this would involve partisan politics. Douglas said the report led him to the conclusion the Budget Bureau was becoming a "prophet of doom and gloom." (Page 129)